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COUNTY OF ABERDEEN

THIRTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

*Health and Sanitary Conditions of the
County of Aberdeen*

FOR THE YEAR

1937

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S T A T I S T I C A L S U M M A R Y

(For the Landward Area and all the Burghs).

					<u>Landward Area.</u>	<u>Burghs.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1.	Acreage	...	...	...	1,240,714	3,917	1,244,631
2.	Population (estimated)	...	...	...	106,730	40,182	146,912
3.	Density of population per acre	..			.086	10.2	.12
4.	Birth-rate	...	...	...	17.7	18.3	17.9
5.	Infantile Mortality	.	...	...	58.6	75.9	63.5
6.	Death-rate	...	...	...	12.4	12.9	12.5

P R E F A C E .

I submit herewith my Thirteenth Annual Report, for the year ended 31st December, 1937, on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County of Aberdeen. Reports are also incorporated by the Regional Bacteriologist, the County Veterinary Inspector and the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors.

The population of the landward area of the County, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1937, was 106,730. The population of the ten Burghs was 40,182. The last census was taken in 1931 when the populations of the landward area and of the burghs were 107,423 and 38,178 respectively. The decrease of 693 in the landward population is accounted for by the annexation of part of the County by the City of Aberdeen.

POPULATION.

In 1937, there were 1,891 births in the landward area - 136 less than in 1936. The birth-rate was 17.7 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 18.9 in 1936. The birth-rate in the burghs was 18.3 as against 20.3 in 1936. In 1937, the birth-rate for the whole of Scotland was 17.6 per 1,000 of population.

BIRTH-RATE.

The number of deaths in the landward area was 1,321, giving a death-rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 12.8 in 1936. The death-rate in the burghs was 12.9, as compared with 13.3 in 1936. In 1937, the death-rate for the whole of Scotland was 13.9; in 1936, it was 13.4

DEATH-RATE.

In 1933, a wave of scarlet fever spread over the County and this reached its peak in 1934 when 1,491 cases were notified. The epidemic began to wane in 1935 when there were 1,408 notifications. A further decrease was experienced in 1936 when 1,278 cases were notified. In 1937, only 569 cases were reported.

INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

As regards diphtheria, 190 cases were notified whereas in 1936 there were 658 notifications.

In Section I of the Report, details are given of an out-break of Para-typhoid Fever in the Kennethmont area. In all, 22 cases were admitted to hospital. The disease was mild in character but one patient, who developed marked gall-bladder involvement, died in hospital two months after admission.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the County, including the Burghs was 73. Fifty deaths were due to lung tuberculosis and 23 to tuberculosis in other parts of the body. The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.50 per 1,000 of population - 0.34 from lung tuberculosis and 0.16 from other tuberculosis. In Scotland, the tuberculosis death-rate was 0.74 per 1,000 of population - 0.56 from lung and 0.18 from other tuberculosis. In both forms of tuberculosis, the death-rate in Aberdeenshire was much lower than that for Scotland as a whole.

The immunisation campaign against diphtheria has been carried out so successfully by Dr. J. S. Walker that the Council, in May, 1938, appointed him a permanent Assistant Medical Officer of Health. His main duties will consist in continuing the immunisation work amongst school and pre-school children. In the future, it is hoped that the number of pre-school children immunised will steadily increase for it is in the pre-school period that diphtheria is specially dangerous.

DIPHTHERIA
IMMUNISATION
SCHEME.

Full details of the Scheme since its initiation are given in Section I.

The scope of the Maternity Services and Child Welfare Services is gradually developing. Splendid work is being performed at the Mother and Child Welfare Clinics and it is highly desirable that a Clinic should ultimately be set up in every Burgh in the County.

MATERNITY & CHILD
WELFARE SERVICES.

The Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, is not yet functioning and it possibly will not come into full operation before the beginning of 1939. This Act provides that those making application under the Local Authority's Scheme will have the services of a medical practitioner and qualified midwife, and also of a gynaecologist and anaesthetist, if required. This necessitates that the County, both rural and burghal, be covered with a network of nurses and endeavours in this direction are meantime being made. The aims of this Act are directed towards diminishing maternal mortality and morbidity both of which are still far too high notwithstanding the advanced standards of living and the increase of medical knowledge and improved technique.

The medical inspection and treatment of school children was carried out as in previous years. Another full-time dentist has been appointed by the Council. The dental team now consists of three full-time and two part-time dentists. Two full-time dentists have their centre in Aberdeen and the third is stationed at Fraserburgh. Of the part-time dentists, one resides in Peterhead and the other in Huntly. It was found that, with only two whole-time dentists, the work could not be adequately overtaken.

SCHOOL MEDICAL
SERVICES.

During the year, Dr. A. Henderson resigned from the post of County Tuberculosis Medical Officer on his appointment to the post of Depute Medical Officer for Kincardineshire. Dr. D. Bell was appointed in his stead.

TUBERCULOSIS
SERVICES.

The housing progress in the County has been satisfactory. Continued advantage has been taken by property owners of the provisions of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931. These Acts have to a considerable degree helped to stem the tide of rural depopulation. Many houses have been reconstructed through their means. The standard of reconstruction attained in the County has been very high, and this is due to the careful consideration given by the Local Authority to applications, plans and reports by the Sanitary Inspectors before grants or loans are given.

HOUSING.

Special attention is drawn to the statement on Housing appearing in this Report.

The County Bacteriological work is carried out by Dr. Smith, Regional Bacteriologist, at the City Hospital, Aberdeen. That the excellent services provided are fully appreciated by the County medical practitioners is shown by the fact that in 1937 - a year marked by no outstanding epidemics - no fewer than 12,351 specimens were examined. The annual number of examinations is likely to increase rather than to decrease.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES.

The last report of the Chief Veterinary Officer is included in this Report. The whole-time Veterinary Officers employed by the Aberdeen County and Town Councils have been transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Local Authorities have still the control of dairy premises and carry out meat inspection, but it is probable that the inspection of dairy premises and the issue of licences will also be taken over by the Central Department, leaving only meat inspection to be dealt with by the Local Authorities. Time will show whether or not this re-organisation is justified, but it is generally felt that no benefit will accrue from this change, at least in the North-East. It seems illogical that, since the major part of the veterinary services has been centralised meat inspection should continue to be carried out by Local Authorities.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors has increased considerably in recent years and housing now is one of their principal duties. In several areas in the County there is a decided dearth of potable water throughout the year and the question of the establishment of a Regional Water Scheme for certain parts of the County will require to be considered seriously by the Council. The main requirement of life is water. Water is the chief sanitary requirement and if children are to be brought up to lead clean and healthy lives there must be a plentiful supply of water in the home.

SANITARY SERVICES.

The statistics for 1937 are, on the whole, very satisfactory, as compared with the previous year, and compare very favourably with those pertaining to the whole of Scotland. It is true that the birth-rate is lower than in 1936. The general death-rate, however, has declined. The tuberculosis death-rate is also still remarkably low. The Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality rates are very satisfactory. The incidence of the ordinary zymotic diseases reached a low level in 1937 and most of the County Infectious Diseases Hospitals had vacant beds throughout the year.

GENERAL.

I have again to acknowledge the support given me during the year by the County Council and the Public Health Committee. I have also to express my appreciation of the work performed by the members of the professional and clerical staffs. Between the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department and the Sanitary Inspectors there has existed harmonious co-operation, so essential for efficient health administration.

ACKNOWLEDGE-
MENTS.

HARRY J. RAE,

Medical Officer of Health.

County Public Health Department,
4, Albyn Place,
Aberdeen.
22nd June, 1938.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE LANDWARD AREA.

1. Vital Statistics.

Population.

The population of the landward area of the County, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1937, was 106,730. The population, as ascertained at the last four decennial censuses, was as under:-

In 1901	the population	was	124,007.
In 1911	"	"	" 119,209.
In 1921	"	"	" 113,567.
In 1931	"	"	" 107,423.

In 1937, the natural increase in the population - the excess of births over deaths - was 789, as compared with 657 in 1936.

Marriages.

In 1937, 536 marriages were registered as compared with 491 in 1936. The marriage-rate, that is, the number of marriages per 1,000 of population, was 5.1 as compared with 4.6 in 1936.

Births.

The total number of births, corrected for inward and outward transfers, was 1,891. Of these, 976 were males and 915 females. There were 136 fewer births than in 1936. The Scottish birth-rate in 1937 was 17.6 per 1,000 of population. The birth-rate for the landward area was 17.7. The corresponding figures in 1936 were 17.9 and 18.9 respectively.

Of the total births, 284 were illegitimate. The illegitimate birth-rate was 15.01 in 1937. In 1936, it was 13.7; in 1935, it was 14.3, in 1934, it was 16.5; in 1933, 15.1; in 1932, 16.03; in 1931, 17.17; in 1930, 16.7; and in 1929, 17.3.

Deaths and Death-rate.

After corrections were made for transfers, it was found that the net number of deaths was 1,321 equivalent to a death-rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of population. The death-rate in 1936 was 12.8.

In the Burghs, there were 519 deaths, representing a death-rate 12.9 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 13.3 in 1936.

The total number of deaths registered in Scotland was 68,942 equivalent to a death-rate of 13.9.

Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death in the Landward Area and in the Burghs, together with the number of deaths attributable to the various well-defined diseases, appear in Table I.

TABLE I.

Causes of Death.	Landward Area.	BURGHES.										Total for Burghs
		Ballater	Ellon	Fraserburgh.	Huntly	Inverurie	Kintore	Oldmeldrum	Rosehearty	Turriff.	Peterhead	
Diseases of the Heart and other Circulatory Diseases	350	6	3	27	14	20	2	8	5	11	22	118
Cerebral Haemorrhage and other Diseases of Nervous System	167	2	1	14	14	11	1	1	3	4	19	70
Respiratory Diseases -												
Bronchitis	38	-	-	10	2	5	-	1	1	4	8	31
Pneumonia	77	1	-	7	2	5	-	-	2	3	6	26
Other	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
Cancer	142	1	2	12	9	3	1	2	3	10	17	60
Tuberculosis -												
Pulmonary	39	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	11
Non-Pulmonary	15	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	8
Kidney, etc. Diseases.	76	-	-	5	4	6	1	1	-	3	2	22
Chief Epidemic Diseases												
Diphtheria	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Whooping Cough	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Epidemic Diseases	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis, Ulceration and other Diseases of Digestive System	55	-	1	11	3	4	-	-	-	-	9	28
Influenza	61	1	-	3	4	3	-	-	1	1	3	16
Puerperal Conditions	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Diseases of early infancy	62	-	-	8	3	2	-	1	2	3	14	33
Violence	73	-	2	2	10	4	3	1	-	2	3	27

With regard to the causes of death, the following facts are of interest:-

(1)/

- (1) Diseases of the heart and other circulatory diseases caused 468 deaths.
- (2) In 1937, there were 202 deaths from cancer, as compared with 244 in 1936.
- (3) Pneumonia was the cause of death in 103 cases a decrease of 3 as compared with 1936.
- (4) Influenza caused 77 deaths in 1937. In 1936, the number of deaths due to this cause was 11.
- (5) In 1937, puerperal fever caused 2 deaths as compared with 4 in 1936 and 15 in 1935.

2. Morbidity and Mortality from Infectious Diseases.

(a) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Under this heading, the numbers of infectious cases notified and treated include - unless otherwise stated - both the Landward Area and Burghs.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified from the Landward Area and Burghs since 1927 was as follows:-

1927	...	...	603 cases.
1928	...	...	577 "
1929	...	...	356 "
1930	...	...	296 "
1931	...	...	223 "
1932	...	...	317 "
1933	...	...	660 "
1934	...	...	1,491 "
1935	...	...	1,408 "
1936	...	...	1,278 "
1937	...	...	569 "

The number of cases notified in the Landward Area was 355 and in the Burghs, 214. The corresponding figures for 1936, were 945 and 333 respectively. There was thus, in 1937, a decrease of scarlet fever cases of 590 in the Landward Area and a decrease of 119 in the Burghs.

Scarlet Fever is an endemic disease which shows epidemic prevalence. There is a short cycle of increased prevalence every 4 to 6 years and a long cycle which makes its appearance every 15 to 25 years. A long wave crest occurred in 1913 and another appeared in 1934.

A greatly increased wave of prevalence occurred in Scotland in 1932 the peak being reached in 1933. Notifications in Scotland from 1930 to 1937 were:-

1930	...	...	16,393 cases.
1931	...	...	18,755 "
1932	...	...	28,106 "
1933	...	...	38,887 "
1934	...	...	33,338 "
1935	...	...	22,738 "
1936	...	...	18,320 "
1937	...	...	20,609 "

Greatly/

Greatly increased prevalence in Aberdeenshire did not appear until 1934 when 1,491 cases were notified from the Landward Area and Burghs, the figures for the preceding year being 660. In 1935, 1,408 were notified, and in 1936, there was a further fall of 130 cases. In 1937, only 569 cases were notified. It is noteworthy that an epidemic of Scarlet Fever is frequently closely followed by an increase in the incidence of Diphtheria.

Age Incidence:- Of the 355 cases notified from the Landward Area, 197 or 55.5 per cent were of school age and 64 or 18 per cent belonged to the pre-school age period.

The ages of the notified cases are given in Table II.

TABLE II.

Scarlet Fever.

Age Incidence of Cases (Divisions).

County Divisions	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65.	Total
Buchan	2	27	58	15	8	2	-	112
Mar	-	5	36	10	9	-	-	60
Central	-	14	60	15	11	3	-	103
Strathbogie	3	13	43	11	7	3	-	80
Totals	5	59	197	51	35	8	-	355
Percentage	1.4	16.6	55.5	14.3	9.8	2.2	-	100

Seasonal Prevalence:- The monthly prevalence in the Landward Area and Burghs is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

Scarlet Fever.

Monthly Incidence of Cases (Landward Area and Burghs).

Month.	Landward Area.	Burghs.	Total.
January	52	21	73
February	34	13	47
March	19	9	28
April	29	6	35
May	20	7	27
June	22	10	32
July	23	21	44
August	19	12	31
September	24	16	40
October	33	28	61
November	49	48	97
December	31	23	54
Total	355	214	569

Of the 569 notified cases, 530 or 93 per cent were treated in Infectious Diseases Hospitals. Details regarding the cases treated institutionally are given in Table IV. The number of admissions to Hospitals is not equivalent to the number of cases treated in Hospital, as one case may be treated in more than one Hospital. For example, all cases with severe complications, such as, mastoiditis, are transferred from County Hospitals to the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

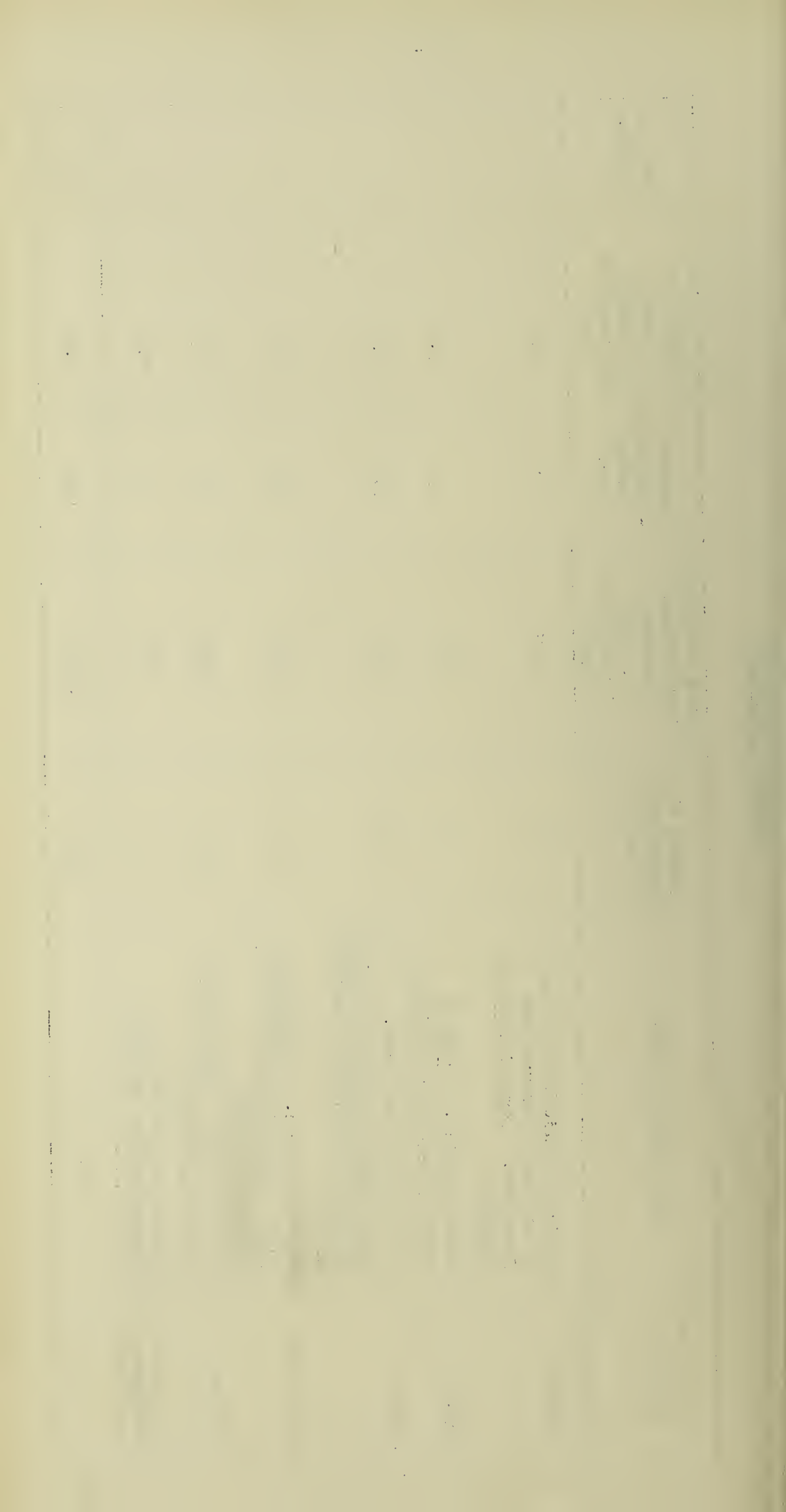
Case Mortality:- The number of deaths was 13 representing a case mortality of 2.2. Twelve deaths occurred in Hospitals and one at home.

TABLE IV.

SCARLET FEVER - LANDWARD AREA and BURGHs.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Hospital.	Areas normally served.	Number of admissions to Hospital	Total Period of institutional treatment in days of completed cases.	Number discharged during year.	Number of days in Hospital per plotted case.	Number of deaths.
Inverurie.	District of Garloch and Burghs of Inverurie, Kintore, and Oldmeldrum. <u>Part of Aberdeen District.</u>	73	4,170	89	46.3	1
Aboyne.	Deeside District. <u>Part of Aberdeen and Alford Districts.</u>	73	4,566	95	47.6	1
Huntly.	Huntly District and Burgh. <u>Turriff Burgh and part of Turriff District and remainder of Alford District.</u>	82	4,887	102	47.4	1
Fraserburgh.	Fraserburgh Burgh. <u>Roschearty Burgh. Part of Deer, Ellon and Turriff Districts.</u>	165	6,204	153	37.8	6
Poterhead.	Poterhead Burgh. <u>Part of Deer and Ellon Districts.</u>	126	4,165	130	31.5	2
City Hospital, Aberdeen.	Oldmachar and Poterculver. <u>(from Bieldside eastwards).</u>	18	662	16	38.9	1
	T o t a l	537	24,654	590	40.9	12



Diphtheria.

In Diphtheria, there are minor waves of increased incidence occurring approximately every 5 years. There are rarely pandemic waves such as appear with regularity in Scarlet Fever.

Increased prevalence of Diphtheria occurred in 1909, 1914, 1920, 1925, 1930 and 1935.

In 1937, 199 cases of Diphtheria were notified, as compared with 658 in 1936. Of the 199 Diphtheria notifications, 8 were "Carriers" and 1 was ultimately diagnosed as Measles. The corrected number of Diphtheria notifications for the year is therefore 190. In the Landward Area, 102 cases occurred, as against 407 in 1936; in the Burghs, 88 as against 251 in 1936.

TABLE V.

Diphtheria.

Age Incidence of Cases (Divisions).

County Divisions.	Under 1 year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Buchan	-	4	14	9	7	1	-	35
Mar	-	3	5	3	5	-	-	16
Central	-	6	23	6	6	2	-	43
Strathbogie	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	8
Totals	1	14	44	19	21	3	-	102
Percentage	.9	13.8	43.1	18.6	20.5	2.9	-	100

TABLE VI.

Diphtheria.

Monthly Incidence (Landward Area and Burghs).

<u>Month.</u>	<u>Divisions.</u>		<u>Burghs.</u>		<u>Totals.</u>
January	...	15	...	12	27
February	...	18	...	6	24
March	...	13	...	4	17
April	...	9	...	10	19
May	...	6	...	5	11
June	...	4	...	4	8
July	...	9	...	-	9
August	...	9	...	4	13
September	...	8	...	4	12
October	...	5	...	6	11
November	...	4	...	17	21
December	...	2	...	16	18
Totals		102	...	88	190

TABLE VII.

Diphtheria.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT (Landward Area and Burghs).

Hospital	Number of admissions to Hospital	Period of Institutional treatment in days per completed case.	Number discharged during year.	Number of days in Hospital per completed case	No. of deaths.
Inverurie	1	9	-	9	1
Aboyne	47	2,287	55	40.8	1
Huntly	10	340	9	37.7	-
Fraserburgh	61	1,798	67	26.4	1
Peterhead	52	1,746	56	30	2
City Hospital, Aberdeen.	29	1,578	38	39.4	2
Totals	200	7,758	225	33.4	7

Mortality:- Seven deaths occurred amongst the 190 cases treated in hospital, representing a case mortality of 3.7.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

Twenty-seven notifications of typhoid and para-typhoid fevers were received in 1937, as compared with 9 in 1936. The cases were distributed as follows:-

Strathbogie Division	...	25 cases.
Central "	...	1 case.
Inverurie Burgh	...	1 "

The highest case mortality in the past eleven years occurred in 1930, with 13.6. In 1926, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 there were no deaths from these diseases. One death occurred in 1937, representing a case mortality of 3.7.

The Kennethmont Outbreak.

During the month of February, 1937, an outbreak of para-typhoid "B" fever occurred in the Kennethmont area of the County. The first intimation of the outbreak was a notification received by the Public Health Department on 7th February. In all, 22 cases were admitted to Hospital. Of these, 20 were ambulant cases, being very mild in type. Only 2 showed definite clinical signs of para-typhoid "B" fever. The others were admitted to hospital as a precautionary measure on bacteriological findings, the Widal Test being positive.

Source of Infection:- In practically all the cases, the common factor was meat used in the preparation of sandwiches which were consumed either (1) at a Whist Drive and Dance held in Kennethmont on 22nd January, 1937, or (2) taken from the Dance and eaten thereafter. Owing to the lapse of time, it was not possible to demonstrate the presence of the causal organism in the meat.

The meat paste used for the sandwiches was made by a cook who was notified as a case of para-typhoid "B" on 7th February. She was at/

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at first suspected as being the one who infected the pasto. When, however, the matter was thoroughly investigated it became evident that, as she was not ill until after the dance she had not infected the pasto. Further investigations showed that the pasto had been brought to the local school where it was made up into sandwiches by five ladies. Two of those proved to be actual cases of para-typhoid fever. One of these two did not take ill until 9th February while with regard to the other, it was found from her history that she had an "influenzal" illness commencing on 6th January. She was up and about on 9th January and continued so until after the dance. In her household, one of her sons was notified on 16th February and another on 17th February, but both had been off duty ill for two or three days about 14th January. A boarded-out child in her household was notified on 21st February. This lady was admitted to hospital on 15th February. She developed a marked cholecystitis and died on 6th April. A son of this lady who after being home on leave rejoined his ship in H.M. Navy and a soldier on furlough who attended the dance were reported to their respective headquarters for following up purposes. Both were in good health and proceeded overseas.

Efforts were successfully made to trace the 120 people who attended the dance on 22nd January. The medical histories of all these were obtained and all suspicious instances were investigated.

The main features of the outbreak were:-

- (1) With one exception, all the cases were very mild.
- (2) The disease was influenzal in its type of onset.
- (3) Influenza itself was prevalent in the area at the time of the outbreak.
- (4) The case referred to in (1) had a marked cholecystitis and a review of the whole outbreak leads to the belief that this lady was the infector of the meat pasto.
- (5) Apart from the members of the household stated to be ill early in January, all the other cases either (1) partook of the meat paste sandwiches, or (2) were directly associated with the originally infected household.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease and to trace still further back the source of infection. As many as possible of those who gave a positive Widal Reaction were admitted to hospital in order to carry out further bacteriological tests to obviate the possibility of spread of infection from them. Those Widal-positive cases who could not be persuaded to enter hospital were under daily medical supervision and samples for bacteriological examination were taken at intervals until they could be definitely excluded as possible infectors.

As already stated, the outbreak was extremely mild in character and sudden in onset. The immediate isolation in hospital of all persons giving a positive Widal Reaction may appear somewhat expensive but the procedure was justified by the almost immediate cessation of the outbreak.

Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

There were 3 notifications of this disease.

Encephalitis /

Encephalitis Lethargica (Sleepy Sickness).

There were no notifications of this disease.

Polio-encephalitis.

No notifications were received in 1937.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

No notification of this disease was received.

Undulant and Continued Fevers.

Three cases of undulant fever were notified. All received institutional treatment.

Acute Infective Jaundice.

In 1937, 2 notifications were received, and both were treated in the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Erysipelas.

Seventy-eight cases of erysipelas were notified, as compared with 77 in 1936. Fourteen cases were treated in hospital. There were 2 deaths - a case mortality of 2.6.

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia, in its acute and primary forms, is a notifiable disease. In 1937, 342 cases were notified from the Landward Area and Burghs, and 132 received institutional treatment. In 1936, 282 cases of pneumonia were notified.

Accommodation for pneumonia cases is provided in most of the Cottage Hospitals in the County, but special wards are set aside in Woodend (Municipal) Hospital, Aberdeen, for the treatment of those cases who are physically fit to be transferred. In Woodend Hospital, contiguous laboratory facilities exist, and selected cases receive specific treatment with anti-pneumococcic serum. The administration of serum to selected cases of pneumonia has been found to be nearly always followed by:-

- (a) a diminution of complications.
- (b) a hastening of the crisis and consequent conservation of the heart's action.
- (c) a shortening of the convalescent period.
- (d) a reduction in the death-rate from this disease.

The two essentials for successful serum therapy are a recognition of the type of invading organism, and, where applicable, administration of serum as soon after the onset of the disease as is possible.

There were 103 deaths from this disease, a case mortality of 30.1 per cent, as against a case mortality of 37 per cent in 1936.

Malaria.

One case of malaria was notified and was treated at home.

dysentery/

Dysentery.

Fifty-one cases of dysentery were notified, as compared with 40 cases in 1936. Eight of the cases were treated in institutions.

Small-pox.

No case occurred during the year.

(b) Non-notifiable Diseases.

The four chief non-notifiable diseases are measles, whooping-cough, mumps and chicken-pox. Chicken-pox ceased to be a compulsorily notifiable disease as from 31st December, 1932. The fact that these diseases are not compulsorily notifiable results in an absence of knowledge as to the exact measure of their actual incidence. Information as to their incidence amongst school children is obtained from Head Teachers and Attendance Officers. These diseases are usually not in themselves dangerous, but when severe complications ensue - and these are usually pulmonary - arrangements are made for transference to appropriate institutions.

3. Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme.

The Scheme for the artificial active immunisation of school and pre-school children against diphtheria by the "one-shot" method with alum-precipitated toxoid was continued, and, co-incident with the end of the year, was the completion of visits to every school in the County of Aberdeen. In addition to the statistics for the year under review, therefore, it will not be inappropriate to append for future reference in this report a summary of the salient features of the whole Scheme since its inauguration in February, 1935. During the year 1937, Schick testing, with subsequent immunising, was carried out in the Garioch, Huntly, Fraserburgh and Peterhead School areas, a further 88 schools having been completed. The figures relative to these are shown in Table VIII.

TABLE /

TABLE VIII.

Name of School	Number on School Roll	Percentage of Consents	Number Schick Tested	Number Schick		Number Immunised	
				Positive	Negative	School Age.	Pre-School Age.
Leslie	34	50.0	9	8	-	15	-
Premnay	50	90.0	17	12	3	42	12
Oyne	63	67.0	17	12	3	39	2
Culsalmond	54	70.4	17	11	5	29	2
Largie	27	59.2	8	5	-	9	2
Logie Durno	63	84.1	28	22	3	50	5
Insch H. G.	298	92.2	218	176	17	257	20
Keithhall	83	90.3	57	53	2	66	10
Fettornear	77	88.3	50	38	12	55	14
Kintore H.G.	199	86.4	105	75	25	133	24
Rayne North	65	46.1	17	15	2	22	2
Old Rayne	54	63.0	28	21	6	26	4
Daviot	105	81.0	64	56	8	74	8
Meldrum Comm.Rd.	175	63.5	109	71	37	73)	37
Meldrum Infant	95	79.0	27	21	6	67)	
Port Elphinstone	101	76.2	53	46	6	70)	
Inverurie Infant	264	80.0	96	80	16	194)	213
Inverurie Acad.	631	77.2	471	342	120	358)	
Chapel of Garioch	97	95.2	77	59	15	76	8
Kennethmont	68	92.6	53	46	7	56	10
Oldtown	23	100.0	16	16	-	22	2
Duff's	24	100.0	19	18	1	23	1
Braes of Gartly	32	100.0	27	23	4	28	5
Clatt	53	100.0	42	40	1	51	19
Rhynie	150	77.3	101	92	9	105	12
Lesmore	34	100.0	28	28	-	34	8
Ythanwells	78	56.4	31	26	5	37	1
Largue	68	78.0	40	35	4	46	2
Corse	39	100.0	25	23	1	37	2
Gartly Central	45	80.0	31	27	4	32	3
Glass	77	45.4	27	23	3	29	-
Beldorney	20	70.0	10	9	1	13	4
Longhill	25	88.0	15	12	1	19	-
Forgue	105	76.2	67	53	14	65	5
Forgue Episcopal	17	94.0	13	4	9	4	1
Shenwell	27	100.0	20	18	2	24	4
Drumblade	105	86.0	61	56	3	82	8
Glenfoudland	32	53.1	12	8	3	9	-
Cairney	77	88.3	53	48	3	63	17
Ruthven	27	100.0	21	20	1	26	9
Kinnoir	49	96.0	34	29	4	42	3
Huntly R.C.	41	83.0	26	21	4	29)	132
Huntly Gordon Sec.	858	88.0	644	467	167	559)	
Kininmonth	103	76.0	63	51	11	66	4
Sandhaven	122	30.3	28	20	7	29	3
Rosehearty	180	72.0	90	61	29	97	22
Blackhills (Lonmay)	45	91.1	27	23	4	37	9
Rathen	100	65.0	44	36	8	54	11
Pitsligo	28	71.4	12	8	4	15	5
Aberdour	128	79.0	74	59	14	85	24
Boyndlie Episc.	32	78.1	17	16	1	24	6
New Pitsligo	122	79.0	87	58	24	60)	37
New Pitsligo Epis.	89	79.0	37	25	12	58)	
Technuiry	34	82.3	13	8	5	23	5
Memsie	39	85.0	19	18	1	30	4
Tyrie	103	83.5	62	40	19	64	13
Auchmedden	48	73.0	26	17	8	24	2
Glasslaw	24	83.3	16	16	-	20	11
Ballearn/							

TABLE VIII - Contd.

Name of School	Number on School Roll	Percentage of Consents	Number Schick Tested	Number Schick		Number Immunised	
				Positive	Negative	School Age.	Pre-School Age.
Balloarn	35	97.1	17	9	8	25	14
Inverallochy	266	56.0	108	76	29	114	14
St. Combs	137	80.0	79	58	21	87	16
Lonmay	73	83.5	42	36	6	55	9
Strichen Sec.	328	66.4	158	114	39	172	25
Oldwhat	20	85.0	12	12	-	17	1
Bonnykelly	11	100.0	9	9	-	11	3
Clochcan	47	77.0	28	21	7	29	3
New Deer H.G.	236	72.0	128	106	18	147	27
Knaven	36	100.0	23	21	2	33	7
Whitchill	52	77.0	26	22	3	33	3
Cairnbanno	46	96.0	32	29	2	41	6
Maud H.G.	163	81.0	95	81	10	117	18
Old Deer	110	74.5	66	56	7	72	11
Bulwark	17	94.1	9	7	1	14	5
Fetterangus	62	89.0	37	27	10	43	8
Mintlaw	96	92.0	64	49	13	71	4
Shannas	53	90.5	38	29	9	39	11
Longside	165	91.5	126	107	19	128	8
Ardellie	44	70.4	24	22	1	29	-
Kinmundy	60	75.0	34	23	9	33	2
Rora	80	86.2	52	35	16	46	8
Burnhaven	118	77.1	54	31	18	63	11
Blackhills (Peterhead)	78	82.0	49	42	4	52	9
St.Fergus Central	98	98.0	74	54	9	71	19
St.Fergus North	15	100.0	8	6	2	13	6
Crimond	131	83.2	79	64	13	92	13
Tortorston	72	80.5	45	37	8	50	2
Boddam	162	53.0	58	52	6	74	13
Stuartfield	87	65.5	45	42	2	54	4
TOTALS	8,704	78.5	5,118	3,998	976	5,601	1,047

Percentage of Consents:- The response to the Scheme continued to be satisfactory. The percentage of consents varied from 30.3 to 100, the average being 78.5 per cent - 6,829 consents out of 8,704 pupils on the school rolls; this constituted a decrease of 8.5 per cent as compared with the figures of last year's report. This decline in the percentage of consents was partly attributable to (1) a fairly severe snowstorm which occurred early in the year affecting adversely the attendance of children in certain schools in the Garioch Area, and, (2) to the absence of local Nursing Associations in the major part of the Fraserburgh area. There is little doubt that a District Nurse who is efficient and keen in carrying out her part-time duties in connection with the Public Health Services is a distinct asset to a Local Authority. Her professional knowledge and experience would minimise to some degree certain prejudices which appear to exist in this particular area. Her influence, gained from personal contact among them, would induce parents to take advantage of the Public Health Services provided. The response to the Scheme in the Fraserburgh area was only fairly satisfactory, and a much higher percentage of consents would have been received had this area been covered by District Nursing Associations and had the community been thus educated to modern ideas/

ideas of preventive medicine.

Fifteen schools had a percentage of consents of 96 or over as follows:-

Oldtown, Duff's, Braes of Gartly, Clatt, Lesmore, Corse, Shenwell, Ruthvon, Bonnykolly, Knayon and St. Fergus North - all had 100 per cent; St. Fergus Central - 98 per cent; Balloarn - 97 per cent; Kinnoir and Cairnbanno - 96 per cent.

Schools with the smallest percentage of consents were:-

Oyno - 67 per cent; Strichen Secondary - 66.4 per cent; Stuartfield - 65.5 per cent; Rathen - 65 per cent; Meldrum Commercial Road - 63.5 per cent; Old Rayne - 63 per cent; Largie - 59.2 per cent; Ythanwolls - 56.4 per cent; Inverallochy - 56 per cent; Glenfoudland - 53.1 per cent; Boddam - 53 per cent; Leslie - 50 per cent; Rayne North - 46.1 per cent; Glass - 45.4 per cent and Sandhaven - 30.3 per cent.

It will be seen from Table IX that, of the four areas under review, Huntly had the highest percentage of consents - an average of 84.1 per cent in the 24 schools in the area. Credit for this satisfactory response was largely the result of the co-operative efforts of the Head Teachers, District Nurses and local Medical Practitioners.

Schick Testing:- There were 5,118 school children of 7 years of age and over Schick tested, and, of those, 3,998 were Schick-positive and 976 Schick-negative; 144 were absent at the reading of the test. Thus, of those children tested, 80.4 per cent. were susceptible and 19.6 per cent naturally immuno.

No further re-testing or Post-Schick testing has been done, but, now that active immunisation has been completed, a systematic visitation will be paid to all schools to Post-Schick test all those children actively immunised. It is proposed to test at first certain groups at, (1) 3-5 months, (2) one year and (3) two years after active immunisation in order to ascertain the degree and duration of artificial immunity existing at these periods.

Immunisation:- The 'B' prophylactic by the "one-shot" method was continued as the immunising agent. Table VIII shows that the total number of children immunised at the schools was 6,648, of whom 5,601 were of school age and 1,047 of pre-school age. Those, together with 20 children immunised privately by general practitioners, bring the total to 6,668.

Summary of the Aberdeenshire Diphtheria Prevention Scheme 1935-1937.

Artificial active immunisation against Diphtheria was completed in every school in the County of Aberdeen in December, 1937. Since active work was commenced in March, 1935, the nine County School areas, comprising in all 232 Schools, were visited. A comparison of:- (1) the percentage of consents, (2) the number of children Schick tested and read, and (3) the number of children of school and pre-school ages actively immunised in each school Area completed is shown in Table X. While re-visiting certain schools to Post-Schick test, additional consents were received. Owing to the difficulty in adjustment, the figures relative to the latter were not included in the original consents and are here appended in Table IX as additional numbers. The 114 additional pre-school children immunised are those done privately by medical practitioners.

TABLE IX.

Name of School Area	Number of Schools in Area.	Number of Pupils on School Rolls	Number of Consents	Percentage of Consents.	Number of Children aged 7 yrs. & over		Percentage naturally Immune.	Number of Children Immunised.	
					Schick Positive	Schick Negative		School Age	Pre-School Age
Aberdeen	31	3448	2670	77.4	1689	414	20.0	2179	452
Ellon	27	2609	2256	86.5	1527	178	10.4	1992	325
Turriff	21	2369	2030	86.0	1405	143	9.2	1833	265
Deeside	23	1561	1309	84.0	833	166	17.0	1107	237
Alford	26	1729	1569	91.0	989	188	16.0	1335	276
Garioch	22	2602	2050	79.0	1147	297	20.5	1693	375
Huntly	24	2074	1745	84.1	1142	251	18.0	1435	248
Fraserburgh	25	4193	2765	66.0	1286	717	36.0	1970	428
Peterhead	33	4825	3568	74.0	1760	802	31.3	2597	534
(Additional Numbers)			110					193	114
County of Aberdeen	232	25410	20072	78.9	11778	3156	21.1	16334	3254
					14934		19588		

TABLE X.

Variations of Susceptibility to Diphtheria with Age in Aberdeenshire School Children,
1935-1937.

Age in Years	Aberdeenshire Burghal Areas			Aberdeenshire Rural Areas			County of Aberdeen		
	Number Schick Positive	Number Schick Tested	Percentage Schick Positive.	Number Schick Positive	Number Schick Tested	Percentage Schick Positive	Number Schick Positive	Number Schick Tested	Percentage Schick Positive
7	433	603	71.8	1272	1436	88.6	1705	2039	83.6
8	405	597	67.8	1268	1397	90.8	1673	1994	83.9
9	378	550	68.7	1258	1438	87.5	1636	1988	82.3
10	365	555	65.7	1254	1457	86.1	1619	2012	80.4
11	368	550	66.9	1193	1418	84.1	1561	1968	79.3
12	406	628	64.6	1062	1315	80.7	1468	1943	75.5
13	433	681	63.6	961	1208	79.5	1394	1889	73.8
14	204	331	61.6	260	355	73.2	464	686	67.6
15	109	182	59.8	49	69	71.0	158	251	62.9
16	52	79	65.8	8	16	50.0	60	95	63.2
17	34	58	58.6	6	11	54.5	40	69	58.0
Totals	3187	4814	66.2	8591	10120	84.8	11778	14934	78.9

Variations of Susceptibility to Diphtheria with Age in Aberdeenshire Burghs 1935-1937.

BURGHAL AREAS.

Age in years	Fraserburgh		Peterhead		Ellon		Turriff		Ballater		Kintore		Oldmeldrum		Inverurie		Huntly		Rosehearty		Totals		Percent- age Schick Positive
	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	
7	66	117	120	192	29	30	37	41	15	16	7	8	16	19	67	76	63	89	13	15	433	603	71.8
8	85	140	92	173	33	33	29	34	25	28	11	12	10	16	53	69	55	75	12	17	405	597	67.8
9	77	112	95	176	29	29	33	40	12	16	15	17	15	19	54	70	43	57	5	14	378	550	68.7
10	70	126	73	156	29	31	44	50	11	15	6	8	15	20	52	67	55	70	10	12	365	555	65.7
11	80	125	83	155	25	31	33	43	20	21	7	10	5	13	54	71	53	67	8	14	368	550	66.9
12	67	138	83	169	35	37	53	66	23	27	8	13	12	18	54	73	67	81	4	6	406	628	64.6
13	46	127	74	151	49	59	57	67	25	28	12	18	14	21	42	97	79	104	7	9	433	681	63.6
14	20	64	43	72	22	27	36	41	11	21	6	11	3	6	29	41	32	45	2	3	204	331	61.6
15	17	32	18	32	6	16	22	27	2	5	2	2	2	3	20	23	20	42	-	-	109	182	59.8
16	6	14	11	15	-	5	15	17	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	14	10	13	-	-	52	79	65.8
17	3	9	4	10	-	2	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	11	16	-	-	34	58	58.6
Totals	537	1004	696	1301	257	300	369	438	144	177	75	100	92	135	468	610	488	659	61	90	3187	4814	66.2

Variations of Susceptibility to Diphtheria with Age in Aberdeenshire Districts 1935-1937.

RURAL AREAS.

Age in Years	Fraserburgh		Peterhead		Ellon		Garioch		Deeside		Turriff		Aberdeen		Alford		Huntly		Totals		Percentage Schick Positive
	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	Schick Posit.	Total Tested	
7	121	147	151	174	199	209	65	78	102	120	148	151	261	294	127	152	98	111	1272	1436	88.6
8	98	121	158	181	178	188	73	85	96	115	143	148	305	319	126	141	91	99	1268	1397	90.8
9	99	131	156	190	198	211	66	77	107	124	145	153	251	284	138	154	98	114	1258	1438	87.5
10	91	133	148	179	167	188	91	103	89	111	163	179	266	299	153	169	86	96	1254	1457	86.1
11	112	144	140	164	180	198	81	91	109	133	134	148	213	283	131	152	93	105	1193	1418	84.1
12	77	113	147	172	160	183	64	76	90	104	139	155	180	267	120	153	85	92	1062	1315	80.7
13	65	90	124	148	140	166	49	58	86	99	135	147	157	255	126	155	79	90	961	1203	79.5
14	21	24	33	44	43	56	17	23	8	13	28	28	48	89	42	55	20	23	260	355	73.2
15	4	6	7	9	5	6	4	6	2	3	1	1	7	10	15	24	4	4	49	63	71.0
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	12	-	-	8	16	50.0
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	10	-	-	6	11	54.5
Tot- als	688	909	1064	1261	1270	1405	512	599	689	822	1036	1110	1689	2103	989	1177	654	734	8591	10120	84.8

Percentage of Consents:- Table IX shows that in the 232 Aberdeenshire Schools visited an average of 78.9 per cent of consents was obtained. Allowing for a certain amount of prejudice amongst parents in giving their support to a new Scheme when first introduced into a new area, the response to the Diphtheria Prevention Scheme has been a very satisfactory one indeed and it reflects the wholehearted support and co-operation which exist between parents and guardians on the one hand and Head Teachers, District Nurses, local Medical Practitioners, and the Public Health Authorities on the other. The highest percentage of consents, namely, 91, was obtained in the Alford area. Ellon, Turriff, Huntly and Doonside areas - all of which had over 80 per cent - come next in order, with Fraserburgh area with 66 per cent, the lowest. Twenty-eight schools in the County had 100 per cent of consents.

Schick Testing:- There were 14,934 Aberdeenshire children aged 7 years and over Schick tested and found, 11,778 of whom were Schick positive and 3,156 Schick negative, giving a natural immunity rate in the County of 21.1 per cent. The relative immunity rates in each school area are shown in Table X. Fraserburgh area comes first with 36 per cent and Peterhead area next with 31.3 per cent. These two rates are much in excess of those in the other areas and are accounted for by the fact that in the two areas concerned the Burghs of Fraserburgh and Peterhead are included, each of which had a natural immunity rate of 46.5 per cent. Ellon and Turriff areas with 10.4 per cent and 9.2 per cent respectively were the areas where the lowest natural immunity was found.

The relative variations found in the susceptibility to Diphtheria in Aberdeenshire school children in age groups are illustrated in the accompanying Chart the figures of which appear in Table X with the detailed figures for the burghal and rural areas in Table Xa and Table Xb respectively.

Excluding all children aged 15 years and upwards because of the smallness of their numbers, the data in Chart and Table X may be summarised as follows:-

1. Aberdeenshire school children during the years 1935 to 1937 show at ages 7 and 8 years a susceptibility rate of 83.6 per cent and 83.9 per cent respectively declining progressively thereafter with each year until at age 14 years 67.6 per cent of children were susceptible to Diphtheria.

CHART

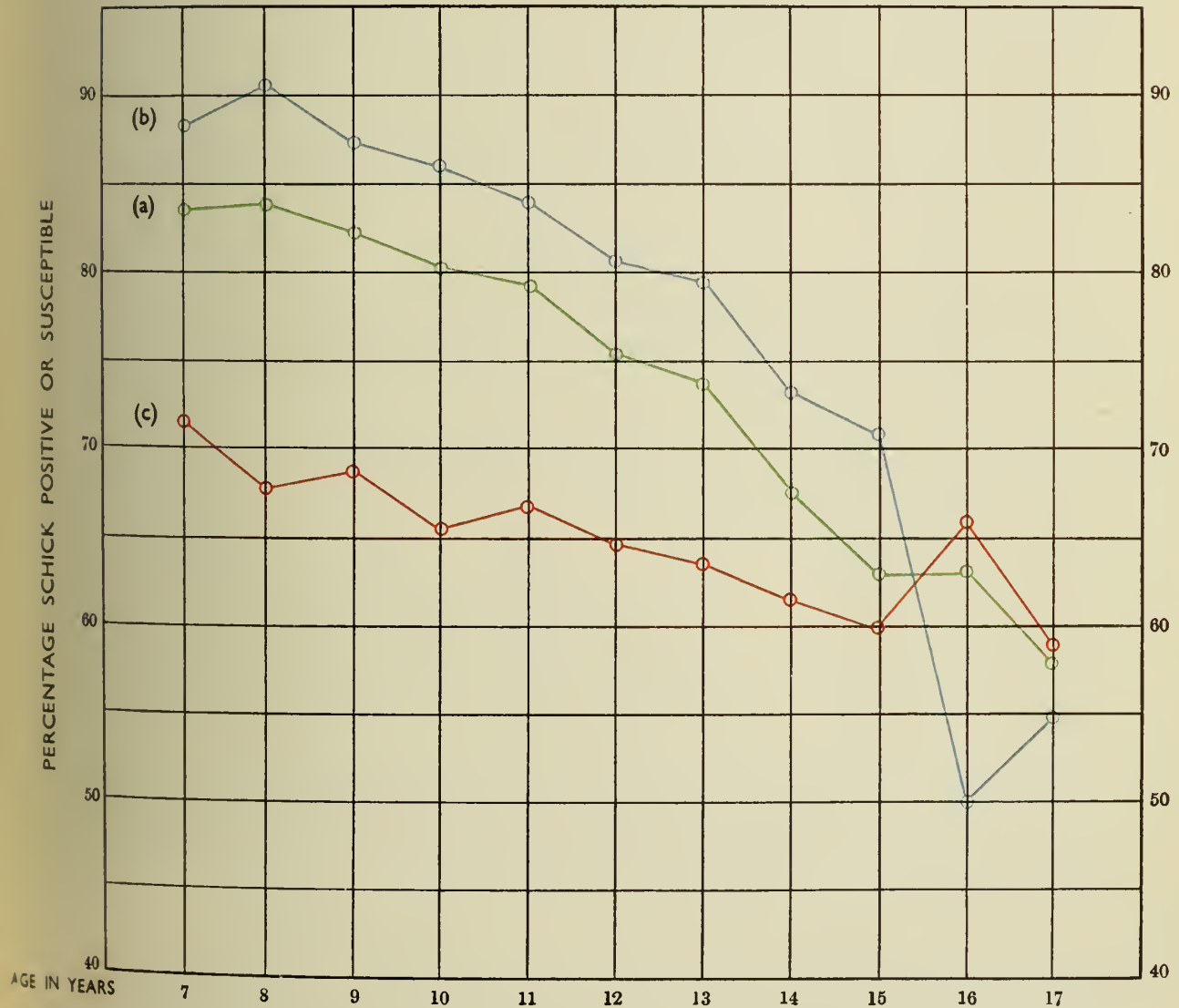
VARIATION OF SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DIPHThERIA WITH AGE

IN ABERDEENSHIRE SCHOOL CHILDREN 1935-1937

(a) COUNTY OF ABERDEEN

(b) RURAL AREAS

(c) BURGHAL AREAS



2. School children resident in rural areas show, on an average, a 5 per cent higher susceptibility to diphtheria than the general County rate at each age group.
3. School children resident in burghal areas were less susceptible to diphtheria, 71.8 per cent being Schick positive at age 7 years, the decline with each year thereafter being less gradual until, at age 14 years, 61.6 per cent were Schick positive.

The conclusion arrived at, after Schick testing and reading 14,934 Aberdeenshire school children aged 7 years and over, is that of children resident in burghal areas at least 15 per cent more, than in rural areas, acquire naturally and early in life an active immunity to diphtheria which is maintained at a comparatively constant level throughout school life.

Susceptibility to Diphtheria after an attack of the disease:- That an attack of diphtheria does not necessarily afford protection against further attacks of the disease is shown in Table XI. Of the 14,934 school children Schick tested and read, 745 had had an attack of the disease and of these 293 or 39.3 per cent were found to be still susceptible to the disease. When these children are grouped according to rural or burghal residence there is no appreciable difference in the susceptibility rate as Table XI shows:-

TABLE XI.

Susceptibility Rate in Aberdeenshire School Children -
after an attack of Diphtheria - 1935-37.

Area	Number Schick Tested	Number Schick Positive	Number Schick Negative	Percentage still Schick Positive.
Rural	317	127	190	40.0
Burghal	428	166	262	38.8
County of Aberdeen	745	293	452	39.3

Of the 745 cases Schick tested who previously had had an attack of diphtheria, 10 had had two attacks of the disease; 3 of these were found to be immune while 7 were still susceptible.

The Schick testing material throughout was supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Immunisation:- Alum-precipitated toxoid (A.P.T.) by the "one-shot" method was employed as the immunising agent and the method of choice to meet existing conditions in the County of Aberdeen. After preliminary work of ascertaining the antigenic value of various A.P.Ts. in the market, that supplied by Sharp & Dohme was the prophylactic used. Table X shows that the total number of children immunised at the schools from 1935 to 1937 was 19,474, 16,334 of whom were of school age and 3,140 of pre-school age. These, together with 114 children immunised privately by medical practitioners, bring the grand total to 19,588.

Reactions /

Reactions:- Inoculations were made deeply into the deltoid muscle and, apart from a few complaints of stiffness of the arm for 2-3 days, with no clinical evidence of reaction, the number of reactions, excluding such stiffness, were very few, namely, 2 per cent of those school children immunised. Experience has shown that of the children immunised those found to be pseudo-positive at the Schick test and those Schick positive children with a history of having had previously an attack of diphtheria, were very prone to reaction. The younger the child the less chance there is of a reaction.

The Morbidity of and Mortality from Diphtheria amongst Immunised and Non-immunised Children 1935-1937.

Since March, 1935, 73 immunised children of school and pre-school ages were notified as having contracted diphtheria, 21 of these occurring within 3 months of inoculation. Allowing the latter period for the establishment of full protection, the attack rate amongst the immunised is 26 per 10,000 children. If we take the non-immunised, included in which are the 3,156 known Schick negatives, we find the attack rate amongst these is 251 per 10,000 children. This indicates that, had the whole of the population of school and pre-school ages from 1935 to 1937 taken advantage of the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme, the diphtheria incidence would have been reduced to almost 1/10 of the actual rate. Moreover, from the information available, it would appear that the severity of an attack occurring amongst the immunised was, in the majority of cases, considerably modified, thus shortening convalescence and the period of stay in hospital.

There were 54 fatal cases of diphtheria during the period under review. One of these deaths - recorded in the 1936 Annual Report - occurred amongst the immunised and this would have in all probability been prevented had there not been such a long delay in seeking medical advice.

The benefit to the protected individual, the relief of anxiety to parent, and the saving to the Local Authority in hospital administration cannot thus be gainsaid. But such advantages are, however, only to the few unless the community co-operate and voluntarily avail themselves of the facilities which Local Authorities provide for protective inoculation against the disease. Extensive propaganda, it will be seen, must occupy a prominent place in any voluntary immunisation scheme. In this connection it can be said that, since its inauguration in 1935, the Aberdeenshire Diphtheria Prevention Scheme has met with a gratifying response, consent having been obtained for 78.9 per cent of children attending the County Schools. We must not be content with the good work already achieved, but persist in our efforts in active immunisation if the incidence and mortality from diphtheria are to be maintained at a low level. We must systematically Schick test all immunised children to ascertain the degree of immunity existing in these children and re-immunise them if necessary so as to maintain as high a degree of immunity as possible. Particularly do we want to concentrate on pre-school children - the 6 months to five years age group - and to impress on parents the necessity for early preventive inoculation owing to the danger and high mortality associated with diphtheria in this age group. Further, it is recommended that when these immunised pre-school children enter school they should receive a further protective inoculation for it is at this period that they encounter an increased risk of diphtheritic infection after the secluded existence of their homes.

Conclusions /

Conclusions:-

1. The Aberdeenshire Diphtheria Prevention Scheme has been worth while and has justified the belief, hold in this County some 12 years ago as a result of work done then, as to the value of prophylactic inoculation wherover diphtheria is a serious menace to child life.

2. Active Diphtheria Immunisation of school and pre-school children produces a high degree of protection against the disease. Should an epidemic of diphtheria subsequently supervene, the attack rate is ten times less, the severity of the disease is modified, and fatal diphtheria is almost completely absent in immunised children as compared with the non-immunised.

3. Now that the County school population has been satisfactorily dealt with, greater effort must now be directed to active diphtheria immunisation of children of pre-school age by a single injection followed by a second inoculation on entering school. At the same time, it is necessary to Post-Schick test and re-immunise, if necessary, all those school children who were immunised in order to maintain a protection of as high a degree as possible among those susceptible to diphtheria.

4. A marked decline in the incidence of Diphtheria in Aberdeenshire is confidently expected with consequent saving in health, life of the individual and cost to the public, but this can only be fully realised by the wholehearted co-operation of parents and guardians with the Local Authority.

4. Housing.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.

The most important enactment ever introduced, so far as rural housing is concerned, is the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. The Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Act, 1931, enabled Local Authorities to give grants and loans up to 1st October, 1936. Under present legislation, applications may be received by Local Authorities up to 23rd June, 1938.

At present, there is a Bill before Parliament - the Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Bill, 1938 - which provides the necessary authority for continuing until 30th September, 1942, the payment out of moneys provided by Parliament of any expenses incurred by the Department of Health for Scotland under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, in giving financial assistance towards the reconstruction and improvement of existing houses and other buildings. It is proposed that, where a dwelling in respect of which a grant has already been made under the Acts on an application received before 2nd August, 1935, is overcrowded and further works are proposed to be carried out which include works to abate overcrowding, the Local Authority may give a further grant in respect of the new works, up to an amount equal to two-thirds of the estimated cost of the new works, or £100, whichever is the less, but the total amount of the original and further grants will not exceed £150.

Property owners in Aberdeenshire have taken full advantage of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. The plans submitted are carefully scrutinised by a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee and the standard attained has been very high indeed.

In Table XII, which is appended, are given details as to the housing progress under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

TABLE XII.

PROGRESS OF SCHEME APPROVED UNDER THE HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926 and 1931.

	1. Assistance by way of Grants by the Local Authority.					Grants by the Local Authority.	
	Number of Dwellings.					Total amount of Grants promised.	Total amount of grants paid.
	In respect of which applications for assistance have been made.	In respect of which certificates have been issued under Rule 2 of the schedule to the Act.	In respect of which grants have been paid.	On which work has been finished	On which work has been commenced but not finished.		
						£	
For year from 1st January to 31st December, 1937.	652	566	264	256	236	53,173. 5. 2	25,132. 1. 5
For period to 31st December, 1937.	3115	2952	2382	2399	107	265,821. 4. 7	211,557. 1.10
	2. Assistance by way of Loans by the Local Authority.					Total amount of loans promised.	Total amount of loans advanced.
	In respect of which applications for assistance have been made	On which work has been finished	On which work has been commenced but not finished	Number of dwellings in respect of which loans have been advanced.			
						£	
For year from 1st January to 31st December, 1937	3	2	1	2		300	300
For period to 31st December, 1937.	53	50	2	50		26,327.12. 5	25,461. 4. 7

Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Bill.

This Bill, which is at present before Parliament, proposes to give Exchequer contributions (a) towards the expenses to be incurred by local authorities in providing housing accommodation for the general needs of the agricultural population and (b) towards the expenses to be incurred by local authorities in giving assistance to private persons to replace unsatisfactory houses occupied by agricultural workers, owner occupiers of small farms, statutory small tenants, landholders, and members of the agricultural population who are of substantially the same economic condition as landholders.

This proposed enactment will be very helpful in providing new dwellings for crofters, "cottars", etc., where the present houses are unfit and are on unsatisfactory sites. It is often found that existing rural houses are distant from available water-supplies but it will be possible, with the aid of this enactment, to select sites for new houses having due regard to sufficient water supply, preferably by gravitation.

The maximum amount of the Exchequer contribution proposed is £160 for a three-apartment house and £200 for a four-apartment house.

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1930 and 1935.

In last year's Annual Report details were given as to the number of houses inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors, namely, 18,732. Of that number 2,212 were classified as unfit for human habitation and 1,763 fit houses were found to be overcrowded in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935.

The following statement shows the progress made with regard to the Council's Housing Schemes under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, and the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, during the year to 31st December, 1937.

Houses completed during the year to 31st December, 1937.	Houses under construction at 31st December, 1937.	Houses for which sites had been acquired during the year to 31st December, 1937, but on which building had not commenced.
Maud 8	Kemnay 6	Cruden Bay 44
New Deer 8	New Deer 24	Hatton of Cruden 9
Fetterangus 4	Gartly Station 4	Strichen 36
Lumphanan 6	Newburgh 8	Mintlaw 8
Cuminestown 4	Alford 12	Waterton 68
New Pitsligo 10	Aboyne 8	Ruthven 4
Stuartfield 8	Mintlaw 14	New Aberdour 2
Lumsden 2	Auchleven 8	Lumsden 4
Kemnay 6	Rothienorman 8	Insch 10
Newmachar 8	St. Fergus 8	St. Fergus 6
Aboyne 4	Rhynie 20	<u>191</u>
Longside 2	Culter 32	
New Leeds 4	Insch 20	
Coull 4	Lumsden 8	
<u>78</u>	Crathie 4	
	Cairnie 12	
	Waterton 34	
	Tarland 8	
	Fetterangus 14	
	Cults 8	
	<u>260</u>	

The progress of slum clearance and decrowding carried out during the year is as follows:-

TABLE XIII.

Clearance of Unfit Houses.	Number of	
	Houses vacated	Persons displaced
As a result of action under:- <u>The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930:</u> Part I. of the Act - CLEARANCE AREAS - UNFIT HOUSES ...	Nil	Nil
Part II. of the Act - OTHER THAN CLEARANCE AREAS:- (a) Unfit Houses under Demolition Orders	62	300
(b) Unfit Houses under Closing Orders	2	13
(c) Unfit Houses under Undertakings (Sec.16(2))	58	215
<u>The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935:</u> Part I. of the Act - RE-DEVELOPMENT AREAS - UNFIT HOUSES ...	-	-
TOTAL. -	122	528
Decrowding of Fit Houses.		
Number of families decrowded from <u>fit</u> house:		
(a) by transference to houses owned by Local Authority	20	
(b) by transference to houses in private ownership (estimated)	23	
(c) by any other means (e.g. by enlargement of houses with aid of grant under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931)... ..	<u>16</u>	
Total ...	59	

TABLE XIV.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE in 1937.

The following Table shows the number of Official Representations of unfit houses made during the year.

Division	Dates of Meetings										Totals	
	24th February		7th July		29th October		3rd December					
	Houses	Occupants	Houses	Occupants	Houses	Occupants	Houses	Occupants	Houses	Occupants	Houses	Occupants
BUCHAN	59	200	52	188	48	132	33	90	192	610		
CENTRAL	14	46	31	116	16	52	-	-	61	214		
MAR	4	20	16	48	27	89	-	-	47	157		
STRATHBOGIE	41	141	41	118	55	181	19	80	156	520		
TOTALS	118	407	140	470	146	454	52	170	456	1501		

REPORT OF THE SCOTTISH HOUSING ADVISORY
COMMITTEE ON RURAL HOUSING.

The Report of the Housing Advisory Committee on Rural Housing in Scotland has been received and this contains recommendations for important changes in legislation. Amongst other matters, the report indicates that a systematic inspection of the working class houses in each district is essential and that not less than 1/5th of the houses of a rateable value of £26. 5. 0 or less should be inspected annually.

In the landward area of Aberdeenshire, as distinct from Special Districts, there are 18,732 houses of a low rental, consisting of 4,204 ordinary houses, 4,470 farm houses, 2,729 cottar houses, 3,212 crofts, 2,393 chaumers, 1,339 other "tied" houses, and 485 tents, vans, sheds, summer residences etc.

Although a survey of all houses of under £45 rental was carried out in 1935, the information then obtained is considered insufficient in view of the details required by Appendix I of Housing Circular No. 95 (1937), and by the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Bill, 1937, with regard to the proposed byelaws for chaumers, etc.

An application was submitted to the Public Health Committee for four additional Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, with relative clerical staff, but the proposal was turned down. Until the staff of Sanitary Inspectors is increased, it will be impossible to carry out the inspection of working class houses as required by the Department of Health.

5. Disinfections.

The number of official disinfections performed by the Sanitary Inspectors appears in Table XV. -

TABLE XV.

	Buchan	Mar	Central	Strath- bogie.	Total.
After Scarlet Fever	113	50	93	84	340
" Diphtheria	36	17	43	9	105
" Enteric Fever	-	-	2	26	28
" Tuberculosis	4	2	4	20	30
" Other Infections	9	1	2	51	63
Totals ...	162	70	144	190	566

In 1936, the total number of official disinfections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors numbered 1,155.

of/

Of the 566 official disinfections in 1937, 166 were by spraying or fumigation as follows:-

TABLE XVI.

	Buchan	Mar	Central	Strath-bogie	Total
After Scarlet Fever	-	-	88	20	108
" Diphtheria	-	-	40	6	46
" Tuberculosis	-	2	-	10	12
Totals	-	2	128	36	166

The best disinfectants are sunlight, free ventilation and soap and water. It is universally acknowledged by medical men that fumigation and spraying are of no value in destroying germs, but, in this matter, the education of the public is a gradual process but it will in time be accepted that the use of fumigants and disinfectants in houses where infection has occurred is simply waste of public money. Their supposed efficacy really lies in causing a mess which necessitates subsequent thorough cleansing and ventilation.

6. Factory and Workshops Act.

In 1937, there were 953 factories and workshops on the register. Details as to their number, the number of inspections, of notices served and of defects found and remedied, appear in the following Table:-

TABLE XVII.

	Buchan	Mar	Central	Strath-bogie	Total
Number on Register	322	164	240	227	953
" of Inspections	112	114	203	73	502
Notices served under Section 2(3), &c.	2	-	3	-	5
Defects found ...	2	4	5	4	15
" remedied .	2	4	5	4	15

SECTION II.

THE HEALTH OF THE BURGHS.

Population. - The population of the Burghs, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1937, was 40,182.

As compared with the estimated population in 1936, there is an increase of 174.

The population of the several Burghs is given in Table I.

TABLE I.

BURGHS	Population, as estimated to middle of 1936.	Population, as estimated to middle of 1937.	Estimated increase or decrease.
Ballater	1,241	1,251	10 Increase
Ellon	1,403	1,383	20 Decrease
Fraserburgh	10,304	10,383	79 Increase
Huntly	3,950	3,979	29 "
Inverurie	4,669	4,693	24 "
Kintore	804	792	12 Decrease
Oldmeldrum	989	1,017	28 Increase
Rosehearty	1,140	1,147	7 "
Turriff	2,459	2,486	27 "
Peterhead	13,049	13,051	2 "
Totals	40,008	40,182	174 Increase

Marriages. - There were 335 marriages, representing a marriage-rate of 8.3 per 1,000 of population. The marriage-rate in 1936 was 8.2.

Births. - In Table II are given the total number of births, the corrected birth-rate, the number of illegitimate births and the illegitimate birth-rates.

TABLE II.

BURGHES.	Number (including illegitimate births)	Birth-rate (corrected)	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 total births
Ballater	13	10.4	2	15.4
Ellon	26	18.8	3	11.5
Fraserburgh	204	19.6	10	4.9
Huntly	58	14.6	8	13.8
Inverurie	80	17	10	12.5
Kintore	13	16.4	2	15.4
Oldmeldrum	23	22.7	3	13
Rosehearty	17	14.8	-	-
Turriff	46	18.5	6	13
Peterhead	258	19.8	19	7.3
Totals	738	18.3	63	8.5
Corresponding figures for 1936.	815	20.4	62	7.6

Deaths and Death-rates. - There were 519 deaths, representing a death-rate of 12.9 per 1,000 of population, as against 13.3 in 1936.

The number of deaths and the death-rates in each of the Burghs is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

BURGHES.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Ballater ...	16	12.7
Ellon ...	13	9.4
Fraserburgh ...	126	12.1
Huntly ...	70	17.6
Inverurie ...	70	14.9
Kintore ...	8	10.1
Oldmeldrum ...	15	14.7
Rosehearty ...	20	17.4
Turriff ...	46	18.5
Peterhead ...	135	10.3
Total ...	519	12.9

INCIDENCE of the COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In 1937, there were notified 214 cases of scarlet fever and 88 cases of diphtheria. In 1936, 333 cases of scarlet fever and 251 of diphtheria were notified.

Particulars relating to the incidence of infectious diseases are contained in Section I of the Report.

HOUSING.

The progress made in housing in the Burghs is set out in Table IV. Excluding houses reconstructed under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 454 new houses either had been built during 1937 or were in course of construction at the end of the year.

TABLE IV.

HOUSING IN THE BURGHS - 1937.

	Ballater	Ellon	Fraser- burgh.	Huntly	Inverurie	Kintore	Oldmeldrum	Rose- hearty	Turriff	Peterhead	Total
A. - Completed during 1937.											
1. With aid of Subsidy											
(a) By Local Authority	-	16	75	36	16	-	-	20	18	44	225
(b) By private enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. By unassisted private enterprise.	-	1	3	4	9	1	1	-	1	1	21
B. - In course of erection at 31st December, 1937.											
1. With aid of Subsidy.											
(a) By Local Authority	8	4	47	10	-	-	-	-	22	98	189
(b) By private enterprise	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
2. By unassisted private enterprise.	-	1	1	1	4	-	2	-	-	1	10
Totals	8	22	126	51	38	1	3	20	41	144	454
Population	1,251	1,383	10,383	3,979	4,693	792	1,017	1,147	2,486	13,051	47,182
Number of new houses completed in 1937, or in course of erection, per 1,000 of population	6.4	15.8	12.1	12.8	8.	1.3	2.9	17.4	16.5	11.1	11.1
Number of applications lodged during 1937 under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.	-	6	11	4	3	-	7	25	-	-	56

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The Scheme for Mother and Child Welfare embraces not only the landward area but also the ten Burghs within the County.

There are five Child Welfare Clinics, situated in Hurlly, Inverurie, Ellon, Peterhead and Bucksburn. During 1937 the local medical practitioners have continued to give their enthusiastic support, with the result that the Clinics have functioned with success. At the Clinics, medical practitioners, nurses, Red Cross workers and others periodically deliver lectures.

Births and Birth-rates.

The population of the County, including the Burghs, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1937, was 146,912. The number of births registered was 2,629 and the birth-rate was 17.9 per 1,000 of population. In 1936, the birth-rate was 19.4.

Of the 2,629 births, 347 were illegitimate, giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 13.2 per 100 births, as compared with 11.9 in 1936.

For the whole of Scotland, the birth-rate in 1937 was 17.6 per 1,000. The Scottish birth-rate reached its highest recorded peak in 1876 when it was 35.62 per 1,000; since then, excluding minor fluctuations, the trend has been gradually downwards.

Infantile Mortality.

The term "Infantile Mortality" means the number of children who die under one year of age. In 1937, there were 167 infant deaths. The infantile mortality rate - the number of deaths of children under one year per 1,000 live registered births - was 63.5. In 1936, the rate was 60.5, and 71.8 in 1935.

The causes of the 167 infant deaths are shown in the following table:-

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Number of Deaths.</u>
Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	93
Pneumonia (all forms)	28
Diseases of Nervous System & Sense Organs	11
Diarrhoea, etc.	8
Bronchitis	5
Other Digestive Diseases	5
Influenza	4
Violence	4
Whooping Cough.	3
Diseases of the Skin & Locomotor System	2
Tuberculous Disease (other than Respiratory)	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.	1
	<u>167</u>

Maternal Mortality.

During 1937, there were 10 deaths of women from causes associated with pregnancy or child-birth. Eight deaths were classified by the Registrar-General as due to pregnancy or child-birth. Details regarding these deaths were obtained from the attending medical practitioners.

In one case, death followed abortion, and in another death was due to ectopic gestation; both of these cases died in Public Institutions. The remaining 8 cases were attended by private practitioners; seven were sent to Public Institutions for further treatment and died there. The remaining case died at home.

Forty-one cases of puerperal fever were notified. The number notified in 1936 was also 41. Thirty-four cases were treated in the special Puerperal Wards of the Aberdeen City Hospital, and of these 1 died. One case received treatment in a County Hospital. One case, abortion, was treated in the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and died in that Institution. Five cases were treated at home.

Seven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. The number notified in 1936 was 5. Of the 7 cases notified, 4 were treated in institutions in Aberdeen; one case died in hospital. The remaining 3 were treated at home.

It may be noted that, in addition to above, 2 cases of puerperal sepsis and 1 case of puerperal pyrexia were notified to Aberdeen City Public Health Department from amongst women who belonged to the County of Aberdeen but who had gone to the City of Aberdeen for purposes of confinement.

The number of septic deaths, namely 2, is the lowest yet recorded.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

The report for the year 1937 under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, is herewith submitted.

The number of midwives who, during the year, intimated their intention to practise in the area was ten.

Births in Area.

Total Number of Births during 1937.	Total Number of Deaths of New-born Children (within ten days)during 1937.	Actual Number of Births Attended by Midwives during 1937.	Actual Number of Deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1937.	Actual Number of Cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1937.	
				Births	Deaths
2,629	51	305	5	-	-

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Total Number of Cases during 1937.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1937.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1937.
17	1	-

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Total Number of cases during 1937.	Total Number of deaths during 1937 (corrected for transfers)	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1937.	Actual Number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1937.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1937.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
41	1 + 1 abortion	2	-	-	-

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Total Number of cases during 1937.	Total Number of deaths during 1937.	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1937.	Actual Number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1937.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1937.	
				Cases.	Deaths
7	1	-	-	-	-

Cases of Still-Birth (Dead Born).

Total Number of Cases during 1937.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1937.
59	14

Cases of Emergency.

Notifications were received from midwives of having in 108 cases sent for medical assistance. In all these cases medical assistance was obtained. In 105 cases, the assistance was required for the mother and in 3 cases for the child.

Summary /

Summary of Cases.

1.	During Pregnancy	...	...	6
2.	During Parturition	.	...	88
3.	After Parturition	...	...	11
4.	For infant	...	...	<u>3</u>
				<u>108</u>

£268.14. 6d. was paid to doctors for the above services, and £35. 5/- was paid to midwives.

Provision of Foods.

In 1937, milk and foods were granted to 29 mothers and to 118 children. The total quantity of liquid milk supplied was 1,974 gallons. No dried milk or other milk substitutes were supplied. Eighty-four pounds of other food preparations (Virol) were distributed. The cost of the milk was £202. 9. 7d. and of Virol £4.17. 6d., giving a total of £207. 7. 1d. The amount recovered by the Local Authority was £2, and thus the net expenditure by the Local Authority in this connection was £205. 7. 1d.

The total amount expended on milk and foods in 1936 was £138.16. 6d.

Home Visitation.

	First Visits.	Total Visits.
Number of infants under one year of age visited by Health Visitors	2,112	18,795
Number of children, one to five years, visited by Health Visitors	1,227	11,269
Number of expectant mothers visited by Health Visitors	1,333	3,499

Measles and Whooping Cough.

There is no definite arrangements for the institutional treatment of County children contracting these diseases. Where the home circumstances do not permit of the patient being properly nursed at home, accommodation is obtained either in one of the County Infectious Diseases Hospitals or in the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Seventeen cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified in 1937, as compared with 14 in 1936. Of the 17 cases, 9 belonged to the landward area and 8 in the Burghs. All were notified by general medical practitioners. Eight received treatment in the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Epidemic Diarrhoea.

Eight deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis occurred amongst children under one year. In 1937, there was no outbreak of epidemic diarrhoea in the County.

Provision for Sick Children.

Ailing children under five years of age may be admitted to (1) the Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children, (2) the special Children's Wards of the Aberdeen City Hospital, and (3) Thorngrove Home, Aberdeen. A limited number of beds is set aside in Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Culter, for the reception of pre-school children, aged from 3 to 5 years.

Home-Helps.

During 1937, the County Council supplied five home-helps.

Maternity Hospital and Ante-Natal Annexe.

The arrangements made some years ago between the County Council and the Maternity Hospital Directors are still in operation. County patients were admitted to this institution at a weekly charge of 30/- up to 30th November. As from 1st December, 1937, the rate was increased to £3. 5/- per week per patient.

In 1937, 62 County patients were treated in the Maternity Hospital and 58 in the Ante-Natal Annexe. The cost to the County was £240.15. 3d., as compared with £194.17. 3d. in 1936.

Attendance at Child Welfare Clinics.

The following table shows the attendances, during the year, at the various Child Welfare Clinics:-

	Huntly	Inverurie	Bucksburn	Ellon	Peterhead
<u>Enrolled:</u>					
Mothers	86	59	108	33	140
Babies (-1 year)	62	15	72	13	142
Children (1-5 years)	81	29	52	30	43
<u>Total Attendances:</u>					
Mothers	535	627	576	249	4122
Babies (-1 year)	412	207	429	84	2149
Children (1-5 years)	367	237	322	254	644

County Cottage Hospitals.

The accompanying statement shows the nature and extent of the work carried out in the Cottage Hospitals in the County during 1937:-

	Total.		Total.
1. Ante-natal Cases	3	4. Abnormal or Complicated Confinements -	
2. Abortions	2	(a) Instrumental deliveries	42
Number of deaths	-	(b) Other deliveries	13
3. Normal Confinements -		(c) Number of deaths	1
(a) With medical assistance	129	5. Number of infants born -	
(b) Without do. do.	-	(a) Alive	188
(c) Number of deaths ...	1	(b) Still-born	8
		6. Number of deaths of infants within 10 days	4



SECTION IV.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES - 1936-1937.

Number of Schools and Pupils.

The number of schools in the area is 232. The number of children on the register as at 31st July, 1937, was 26,081. The percentage of attendance was 90.2.

Number of Visits to Schools.

The number of visits by the Medical Officers to schools for routine or systematic examination was 492. The number of special visits, that is, visits other than for purposes of systematic examination was 375. The corresponding figures for 1935-36 were 499 routine and 358 special examinations.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A. Total Number of children examined:-

(a) Systematic Examination -

Beginnors	.	...	2396	
Nine-year-olds	.	...	2608	
Twelve-year-olds		...	2603	
Sixteen-year-olds		...	<u>258</u>	7865

(b) Special cases examined at special visits and re-examinations	...	<u>5213</u>
		<u>13078</u>

B. Number of children notified to parents as suffering from defects ... 2170

Number placed under observation for re-examination at subsequent visits without treatment being recommended ... 4135

C. Out of 2036 defects in children 1385 or 68% received attention during the year.

In the following statements 7865 is the number of pupils who underwent the full systematic examination, the only exception being the statement relating to visual acuity. The eyesight of entrants is not tested, and the total number of systematic cases where eyesight was tested was 5469.

D. Clothing -

Clothing was found to be insufficient, dirty, or in bad repair in 35 or .4 per cent. Seven special cases were found to be unsatisfactory in this respect.

E. Footgear -

Footgear was found to be unsatisfactory in 20 or .2 per cent. and in one special case.

F./

F. Average Height and Weight of Children -

Boys.

<u>No. of Children.</u>	<u>Average Age in years.</u>	<u>Average Height in inches.</u>	<u>Average Weight in lbs.</u>
65	4 8/12	41	39.9
786	5 6/12	42.6	43.3
331	6 3/12	44.1	46.2
30	7 4/12	46.2	48.5
690	8 7/12	48.3	51.4
618	9 3/12	49.9	56.8
792	11 6/12	51.8	68.6
598	12 3/12	55.9	69.9
76	15 6/12	66.1	121.9
49	16 3/12	69.2	125.1

Girls.

64	4 9/12	41.1	39.4
780	5 2/12	42.3	43.4
304	6 2/12	43.7	44.5
36	7 4/12	46.5	48.7
697	8 7/12	48.3	51.5
598	9 3/12	50.5	58.9
666	11 6/12	55.1	69.5
547	12 3/12	57.9	76.9
77	15 6/12	63.5	112.3
56	16 1/12	64.9	119.6

G. Cleanliness of Head and Body -

(a) Head -

Dirty or Nits	...	...	270 or 3.4 per cent
Verminous	...	...	19 or .2 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	120

(b) Body -

Dirty	...	...	26 or .3 per cent
Verminous	...	...	4 or .04 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	27

H. Condition of Skin -

(a) Head -

Ringworm	...	...	-
Impetigo	...	...	19 or .2 per cent
Favus	...	...	"
Other Diseases	...	...	6 or .07 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	9

(b) Body -

Ringworm	...	...	2 or .02 per cent
Impetigo	...	...	14 or .1 per cent
Scabies	...	...	18 or .2 per cent
Other Diseases	...	...	11 or .1 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	25

I. Nutrition -

Above Average	...	...	...	691 or 8.7 per cent.
Average	...	...	...	6510 or 82.9 per cent.
Below Average	...	...	...	655 or 8.3 per cent
Very Bad	...	...	...	9 or .1 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	...	59

J. Teeth -

Sound	...	...	...	644 or 8.1 per cent
1-4 decayed	...	...	...	5149 or 65.5 per cent
5 or more decayed	.	...	...	2064 or 26.2 per cent
Oral Sepsis	...	...	...	8 or .1 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	...	71

K. (a) Noso -

Catarrh	...	...	...	383 or 4.8 per cent
Obstruction	...	...	...	23 or .3 per cent
Other Diseases	.	...	...	" "
Special Cases	.	...	...	101

(b) Throat -

Tonsils -				
Slightly enlarged	...	...	...	817 or 10.4 per cent
Markedly enlarged	...	...	...	326 or 4.1 per cent
Special Cases	.	...	...	220

Adenoids -

Probably Present	...	...	...	96 or 1.2 per cent
Present	...	...	...	7 or .09 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	...	43

(c) Lymphatic Glands -

1. Submaxillary

Palpably enlarged	...	...	...	630 or 8 per cent
Markedly enlarged	...	...	...	7 or .09 per cent
Suppurating	...	...	...	" "
Cicatrices	...	...	...	56 or .7 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	...	66

2. Cervical -

Palpably enlarged	...	...	...	778 or 9.9 per cent
Markedly enlarged	...	...	...	5 or .06 per cent
Suppurating	...	...	...	" "
Cicatrices	...	...	...	41 or .5 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	...	30

L. External Eye Disease -

Blepharitis	...	...	...	214 or 2.7 per cent
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	20 or .2 per cent
Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	5 or .06 per cent
Squint	...	...	...	124 or 1.5 per cent
Other Diseases	...	...	...	25 or .3 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	...	140

M. Visual Acuity -

Good Vision	...	....	...	4908 or 89.7 per cent
Fair Vision	...	...	...	442 or 8.08 per cent
Bad Vision	...	...	...	119 or 2.1 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	...	233

N. Ears -

Otorrhoea	...	...	30 or .4 per cent
Wax	...	...	66 or .8 per cent
Other Diseases	...	...	-
Special Cases	...	...	22

O. Hearing -

Slightly deaf	...	...	13 or .1 per cent
Markedly deaf	...	...	2 or .02 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	8

P. Speech -

Defective Articulation	.		31 or .4 per cent
Stammering	...	...	8 or .08 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	19

Q. Mental Condition -

Backward	...	...	60 or .7 per cent
Mentally Defective	...		1 or .01 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	57

R. Heart and Circulation -

Acquired Organic Disease.			41 or .5 per cent
Congenital	"	"	15 or .1 per cent
Functional Disease	...		165 or 2 per cent
Anaemia	...	...	79 or 1 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	92

S. Lungs -

Chronic Bronchitis	...		68 or .8 per cent
Tuberculosis	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Suspected Tuberculosis	.		1 or .01 per cent
Other Diseases	...	...	69 or .8 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	20

T. Nervous System -

Epilepsy	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Chorea	...	...	3 or .03 per cent
Paralysis	...	...	5 or .06 per cent
Other Diseases	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	8

U. Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)

Glandular	...	...	2 or .03 per cent
Bones and Joints	.	...	5 or .06 per cent
Abdominal	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Skin	...	...	-
Other Forms	...	...	-
Special Cases	...	...	3

V. Rickets -

Slight Rickets	...	...	39 or .4 per cent
Marked Rickets	...	...	6 or .07 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	-

W. Deformities -

Congenital	...	...	48 or .6 per cent
Acquired	...	...	38 or .5 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	17

X. Infectious and Contagious Diseases

36 or .4 per cent

Y. Other Diseases and Defects

69 or .9 per cent

Special Cases

36

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

<u>Inspection.</u>	<u>Whole Time Dentists.</u>	<u>Part-Time Dentists.</u>
Number of Schools Inspected ...	83	25
Number of Children Inspected ...	6040	2580
Number of Children with sound teeth	2710	629
Percentage of children with sound teeth ...	44.8%	24.3%
Number of Cases where Parents were notified ...	3330	1951
Number of Consents ...	2369	990
Percentage of Consents ...	71.1%	50.7%
<u>Treatment.</u>		
Number of Schools Visited ...	80	23
Number of children recommended and treated ...	2326	-
Number of children treated including "Specials" ...	2510	945
Number of Extractions (Temporary) ..	1956	931
" " " (Permanent) ..	1478	528
Number of Fillings (Temporary) ..	643	15
" " " (Permanent) ..	1174	139
Amount of Fees Received ...	£64.13. 3	

Eye Treatment.

<u>Centres Visited.</u>	<u>Number of Cases treated.</u>
Aberdeen ...	46
Strichen ...	18
Maud ...	34
Turriff ...	93
Huntly ...	73
Ellon ...	44
Insch ...	51
Fraserburgh ...	181
Peterhead ...	166
Alford ...	47
Inverurie ...	85
Oldmeldrum ...	32
Bucksburn ...	35
Kemnay ...	28
Aboyne ...	28
Total	<u>961</u>

Analysis of Cases.

Spectacles ordered ...	706
Glasses satisfactory or Un- necessary	234
Blepharitis ...	4
Corneal Nebulae .	3
Conjunctivitis .	3
Lamellar Cataract ...	3
Optic Atrophy and left Macular degeneration .	<u>1</u>
Forward. -	954

Brought Forward. -	954
Epicanthus	1
Sequelae of Ophthalmia	
Neonatorum ..	1
Congenital Coloboma of Iris	
and Choroid ...	1
Adherent Leucoma	1
Epiphora	1
Strumous Ophthalmia " ...	1
Styes	1
	<u>961</u>

In those cases for whom spectacles were prescribed the various errors occurred in the following proportions:-

Hypermetropia	389 - 55.09 per cent
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	112 - 15.86 " "
Myopia	83 - 11.75 " "
Myopic Astigmatism ...	73 - 10.33 " "
Mixed Astigmatism	49 - 6.94 " "

Convergent Strabismus was noted in 13.62 per cent of the cases of Hypermetropia, and in 3.57 per cent of the cases of Hypermetropic Astigmatism.

Two hundred and twenty eight of the refractions were marked urgent.

Associated with the refractive errors the following affections were found:- Corneal nebulae 4 cases; Nystagmus 2 cases; posterior polar cataract (left eye); left Aphakia (traumatic); lamellar cataract, two cases of whom one was subsequently certified as "blind" at the Blind Persons Clinic: One child had a left artificial eye.

Among the urgent cases, the following were specially noted:-

Age 10. Each + 1.5D sph. with + 5.00D cylinders
 Age 12. Each - 16D sphere
 Age 8. Each - 7D sphere
 Age 6. Each - 14D sphere
 Age 9. Each - 8D sphere
 Age 13. Right - 11D sphere. Left - 12D sphere.
 Age 10. Right + 9D sphere. Left + 8D sphere.
 Age 6. Each + 14D sphere.

An interesting and rare case of word blindness was found in a child of 9 years who could not recognise any word, but who, according to the mother, could repeat accurately any lesson after it had been once read over aloud.

SECTION V.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES.

The progressive decline during the past few years in the incidence of and mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis in the County of Aberdeen, which ranks amongst the lowest of any area in Scotland, is a cause of gratification. On the face of it, the County Tuberculosis Scheme must be considered satisfactory. Early notification, examination of contacts and suspects, the provision of sanatorium accommodation for the pre-tuberculous and for children convalescing from infectious diseases, the relative prosperity of the community in general, compared with that of the industrial depressed areas, and the growing realisation of the public that a tuberculous individual is a potential danger to others, have all contributed to this result. With regard to institutional provision, this embraces Strichen Hospital and Newhills Sanatorium which are especially suited for the conservative treatment of early cases or, on the other hand, of advanced cases, particularly of the asthmatic type; the City and Woodend Hospitals for those requiring more active treatment; and Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Culter, which has proved invaluable as a "preventorium" for pre-tuberculous and convalescent children. The value of the last named institution would be enhanced by the provision of additional accommodation for the children of tuberculous patients during the period of sojourn of the latter in Hospital. In many cases there is great reluctance on the part of married women suffering from tuberculosis to enter Hospital because of the home difficulties entailed in looking after the children during their absence.

Equally important measures for reducing the infectivity of tuberculous patients consist of the provision of domiciliary shelters and extra foods for those requiring them. The former enables the advanced case to be segregated under sanatorium conditions without actually leaving his home, thereby safeguarding the household contacts to a considerable extent; or, where the patient has been in a hospital or sanatorium, the shelter besides facilitating the continuance of a sanatorium régime is of psychological value in reminding him that he must continue to live wisely and hygienically if he is to live well. The outlay in special foods, though its exact value is difficult to assess, is probably thoroughly justified since it is notorious how under-nutrition promotes relapse, even if the disease has become quiescent.

With regard to the early diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis which is so important if healing is to take place, there are still many who do not sufficiently realise that a cough persisting for more than a fortnight calls for special investigation, including perhaps a radiological examination of the chest, and that an attack of "influenza" followed by a cough and a decline in vigour demands similar investigation. In proportion as pulmonary tuberculosis is diagnosed early and appropriate treatment instigated, so will the stigma attaching to the consumptive and the attitude of defeat to the disease still held by some disappear, and pulmonary tuberculosis will take its place along with most other infectious diseases as one in which recovery as a rule is to be confidently anticipated.

The/

The increasing place of radiology in the control of pulmonary tuberculosis deserves comment. For the accurate diagnosis of early cases this method is generally speaking unequalled, just as it is for the exclusion of the disease in doubtful cases. Furthermore, radiology is equally indispensable as a guide to prognosis and provides perhaps the most sensitive index of the progress of the disease, thus enabling one to apply the appropriate treatment with some assurance. Indeed, it may be said that serial X-ray photographs give a historical account of the patient's disease such as no other method can and substitute an accurate picture for what is otherwise often a haphazard guess.

Aberdeen is really fortunate in having first-class X-ray plants at Woodend and the City Hospitals, and a first class radiologist to make use of them. It is only natural that, with the increasing use of X-rays in tuberculosis work, the demands made on the radiologist are becoming very great. The installation of an X-ray plant in, say, Peterhead or Strichen, to cater for the patients in the Buchan area would be of much value for geographical reasons. Meanwhile facilities have been obtained for utilising the X-ray plant in Huntly Hospital to serve patients mainly in the Huntly area. Arrangements have also been made for the accommodation of certain types of tuberculous patients in the pavilion in Huntly Hospital. This will both relieve to some extent the pressure on the tuberculosis beds in Woodend Hospital, and, at the same time, will be a great convenience for many to whom institutional residence a long distance from home is a serious consideration.

The actual mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis in Aberdeenshire remains low and will no doubt become still lower. It is impossible in this regard to pass over the increasing place which surgical methods are taking in the treatment of the disease. Artificial pneumothorax, which acts by splinting the diseased lung with air, has enormously improved the prognosis in individual cases, and has now, after a lapse of some years, thoroughly established its value. Apart from cutting down the period of hospitalisation and enabling the patient to return earlier to his ordinary activities, it no doubt indirectly helps to diminish the incidence of the disease by rendering the patient more often non-infectious. Where this method is not feasible, other methods which have been developed in recent years are frequently available, particularly the operation of thoracoplasty. This operation is now regularly carried out in selected cases at Woodend Hospital. It has had some brilliant successes, and, with the refinements of technique which have been worked out, there is reason to believe that it may have an increasing scope in otherwise hopeless cases and revolutionise their prognosis.

The falling incidence in pulmonary tuberculosis can, unfortunately, not be paralleled in the case of the non-pulmonary type of the disease. There is no decrease here - rather the opposite. It is a significant fact that this form of tuberculosis is nearly three times as common in the County as in the City. This is almost certainly to be directly correlated with the greater consumption of raw milk in rural areas. The fact that, as Griffith and Smith's recent figures show, the percentage of bovine pulmonary infection is almost twice as high in the County as in the City, is an additional indication of this fact.

NOTIFICATIONS.

During 1937, 236 new cases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health, as compared with 222 in 1936. In addition to the 236 new notifications, 5 cases were notified by Medical Officers of Health of the areas in which they previously resided and were classified as "transfers". There were also 13 re-notifications of cases who have been previously notified in the County or had been notified by more than one practitioner.

Of the 236 cases notified, 85 were notified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis of which 61 were proved, and 151 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis of which 148 were proved. In recent years, there has been a marked decline in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis - as reckoned from the numbers notified - and it must be acknowledged that the recorded incidence is reasonably accurate as the completeness of notification is proportionate to the facilities provided by a Local Authority.

The distribution of the notified cases in age and sex groups is given in Table I.

TABLE I.

Number of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis in 1937.

	Under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Pulmonary (Males	1	2	2	8	13	8	10	4	47
(Females	1	1	2	12	5	6	10	2	38
Non-Pulmonary (Males	24	14	9	20	6	2	3	2	80
(Females	10	21	13	16	5	3	1	2	71
Total ...	34	38	26	56	29	19	24	10	236

Sources of Notifications.

The sources of the notified cases were as follows:-

1. Notified by General Practitioners	...	...	205
2. Notified by Medical Officers of Medical or Surgical Hospitals	...	...	26
3. Notified by County Medical Officers of Health			1
4. Notified by Medical Officers of Health of other areas ("Transfers")	...	...	5
5. Notified by Medical Officers of Mental Institutions	...	...	4
6. Re-notifications	...	...	13
			<u>254</u>

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair, viewing a video screen. The screen displays a target (a small circle) and a starting point (a larger circle). The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point. The distance between the starting point and the target is labeled as d . The subject is instructed to move their hand from the starting point to the target. The video screen is connected to a computer system, which records the hand's position and movement time.

Localisation of Disease.

The parts of the body affected in the 151 non-pulmonary cases were:-

1. Glands	82
2. Bones and Joints . . .	24
3. Brain membranes .. .	11
4. Abdomen	23
5. Other sites (including lupus) ..	<u>11</u>
	<u>151</u>

Occupational Incidence.

The vocations of the 236 cases notified are given in the following table:-

TABLE II.

Occupation	Number of Cases		
	Total	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Housowives	27	22	5
Domestic Servants	18	7	11
Labourers	8	5	3
Farmers	8	5	3
Schoolgirls	38	4	34
Schoolboys	28	4	24
Shop Assistants	4	4	-
Fishermen	4	3	1
Lorry Drivers	2	2	-
Retired	2	2	-
Farm Servants	9	1	8
At home	5	1	4
No occupation	5	4	1
Children	35	1	34
Miscellaneous	43	20	23
Totals	236	85	151

MORTALITY.

The number of cases, notified in 1937 and dying before the end of the year, was 29. The percentage of deaths to notifications within the year was 12.3, as compared with 9.5 in 1936; 12.9 in 1935; 11.2 in 1934 and 13.2 in 1933.

All forms of tuberculosis accounted for 73 deaths, of which 50 were pulmonary and 23 non-pulmonary. The total number of deaths in 1936 was 67; in 1935, 66; in 1934, 97 and in 1933, 99.

The total number of deaths from tuberculosis in Aberdeenshire, namely, 73, represents a death-rate of .50 per 1,000 of population. The 50 deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis represent a death-rate of .34 per 1,000.

In Scotland, in 1937, there were 3,663 deaths from tuberculosis. Lung tuberculosis accounted for 2,791 deaths and tuberculosis in other parts of the body for 872. In 1936 and 1937, the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis for the whole of Scotland was .74 per 1,000 of population, this established a low record. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in Scotland in 1937, was .56 per 1,000, and the death-rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was .18 per 1,000.

In Table III are given the ages at death, in five age-groups, amongst deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the past eight years:-

Age Groups	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Under 15 years	4	1	2	4	2	6	7	5
15-25 years	9	5	6	15	12	11	13	18
25-45 "	23	26	20	24	34	33	32	26
45-65 "	14	14	7	26	16	17	18	17
Over 65 "	4	4	2	5	3	4	4	-
Totals	50	50	36	74	67	71	74	66

TREATMENT.

1. Institutional Treatment.

The distribution of the 236 primary cases is shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
A. Admitted to approved institutions	54	85
B. Not admitted to approved institutions because:-		
(1) Refused to go to institutions	4	1
(2) Inmates of Asylum, etc.	4	-
(3) Inmates of Voluntary Hospitals	1	25
(4) Unsuited for institutional treatment or such treatment not required.	20	37
(5) Attending Lupus Clinic	-	2
(6) Attending Ultra-violet ray Clinic	1	1
(7) Died before commencement of treatment	1	-
	<u>85</u>	<u>151</u>

Thus, 139 of the notified primary cases received institutional treatment. In addition, several patients notified in years previous to 1937, received treatment. Some were admitted for diagnostic purposes only. Several cases of pulmonary tuberculosis attended as out-patients at Woodend and the City Hospitals for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

In the following Table is given the distribution in Sanatoria and Hospitals of the cases first notified in 1937, of those who were notified prior to 1937 but who received treatment for the first time in that year, and of observation and pre-tuberculous cases:-

TABLE V.

Institutions.	Insured		Uninsured		Total.
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Sanatoria ...	10	2	5	10	27
Hospitals ...	38	12	40	48	138
Linn Moor Convalescent Home ...	-	-	29	28	57
Totals ...	48	14	74	86	222

Duration of Treatment.

The average duration of stay in institutions was 161 days, as compared with 151 in 1936.

Dental Treatment.

The whole-time School Dental Surgeons visit the tuberculosis institutions and carry out necessary treatment. The work performed by them during 1937 is shown in the following Table.

TABLE VI.

Name of Institution	Treatment carried out			Total number of "Treatments"	Total number of patients treated.
	Extraction	Filling	Scaling		
Newhills Sanatorium	34	9	5	48	28
Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Cultor.	14	-	-	14	10
Strichen Hospital	21	1	1	23	13
Totals	69	10	6	85	51

2. Domiciliary Treatment.

Special foods to the value of £415. 1. 6d. and drugs costing £208.13. 7d., were supplied to 76 patients. Forty two selected patients had the use of open shelters.

3. Dispensary Treatment.

Six dispensaries serve the County. These are conducted at the following centres:- The Central Dispensary at 4, Albyn Place, Aberdeen, and branch dispensaries at Huntly, Inverurie, Peterhead, Fraserburgh and Bucksburn. At the Central Dispensary, patients are examined every Friday, and at the branch dispensaries clinics are conducted fortnightly. In Table VII are given the numbers who attended the individual clinics and also the total number of visits to these clinics:-

TABLE VII.

<u>Dispensary.</u>	<u>Number of Patients.</u>	<u>Total Number of Visits.</u>
1. Central	196	218
2. Huntly	31	122
3. Inverurie	12	55
4. Peterhead	51	132
5. Fraserburgh	30	61
6. Bucksburn	<u>10</u>	<u>40</u>
Totals	<u>330</u>	<u>628</u>

During 1937, the number of attendances for radiograms of chest or other parts of the body taken either at the City Hospital or at Woodend Hospital was 945. Of the 945 attendances, 651 attendances were made by in-patients and 294 out-patients. The total number of films taken was 1215. In 1936, 695 radiograms were taken.

SECTION VI.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICES.

Buchan Combination Home.

During 1937, Dr. James Crombie, New Deer, acted as Clinical Medical Officer to the Buchan Combination Home.

He has submitted the following report:-

"As Clinical Medical Officer, I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the medical administration of the Maud Home for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

The Institution which was built in the year 1867, is of substantial construction, being built of stone and lime, and is in a good state of preservation, both outside and inside.

The accommodation in the sick wards has been quite adequate. During the year, 42 cases were treated; they were mostly inmates resident in the Home suffering from trivial and transitory illnesses.

The inmates are classified according to their physical condition. There is no special time for revising their classifications, but any patient found to be in need of special attention is transferred to the appropriate class.

Inmates resident in the Home obtain the full benefit of the local health services, and cases requiring operation or special treatment, are treated by arrangement at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary; Woodend Hospital, Aberdeen; City Hospital, Aberdeen; Sick Children's Hospital, Aberdeen, or other hospitals appropriate for their medical condition.

One nurse attends to both the male and female sick wards. She is supervised by the Matron who is a trained nurse.

The Home is heated by a system of hot water circulation which is working quite satisfactorily.

The wards are ventilated by the Natural System, the windows serving as fresh air inlets, and the vitiated air being extracted by the chimneys; by regular attention to the opening and closing of the windows adequate ventilation is maintained.

Electricity is generated on the premises for illumination.

I visit the Home three times weekly, viz., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and in addition at any time when specially sent for or when the condition of any patient necessitates close attention. When I visit the Home, any inmate complaining of any ailment is seen, examined, and, if it is found necessary, transferred to the sick ward.

The/

The sick are bathed weekly, and oftener if necessary. Cases who are not able to go to the bathroom are bed-bathed.

There is a good system of sewage disposal; the drains are in good order and efficiently trapped, and all the water closers are of a modern type.

There is no isolation ward, but provision is made for the isolation of cases in a room adjoining the Porter's Lodge.

The supply of hot and cold water is adequate.

The dietary of the inmates, both in the sick and ordinary wards, is sufficient and satisfactory both for adults and children."

SECTION VII.

THE NURSING SERVICES.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Prior to the War, endeavours were made to link up the several District Nursing Associations and to form a County Nursing Association. It was not, however, till 1921, that the County Nursing Association assumed definite form. There were then 24 District Nursing Associations which became affiliated to the County Nursing Association. Those Associations covered approximately only one half of the County but gradual and steady progress has been made and there are now 40 District Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association. Stoneywood District Nursing Association employs two nurses, and thus, in Aberdeenshire, there are 41 District Nurses.

Each District Nursing Association receives £80 per annum from the County Council in respect of the nurse's work under the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme, the Scheme for the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children and the Tuberculosis Scheme, and for attendance on sick persons in receipt of Public Assistance and for the visitation of boarded-out persons. This sum is the basic grant, and, in some instances supplementary grants have been given; the three conditions governing this supplement are that the area is sparsely populated, that a sincere local effort for self-support has been made and that motor transport has been provided for the nurse. Where District Nursing Associations can show due cause, grants varying from £15 to £40 have been given by the County Nursing Association towards the purchase or renewal of cars.

The Uncovered Areas. - The County is not yet covered with a network of nurses and the presently uncovered areas comprise Peterhead Parish, including Boddam, the Longside area, St. Fergus, Crimond and Lonmay with St. Combs, Inverallochy and Cairnbulg, the coastal area stretching west of Fraserburgh, including Sandhaven, Pitullie and Rosehearty. The Dinnet area has a private nurse.

The County Council, under the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, will be required - for maternity purposes at least - to provide a nursing service in these areas. In this connection, three alternatives presented themselves:-

- (1) To appoint whole-time Health Visitors who would perform all the statutory nursing services for which the Local Authority is responsible;
- (2) To inaugurate District Nursing Associations in the uncovered areas; or
- (3) To subsidise registered midwives to start in practice.

On 12th November, 1937, a Special Sub-Committee of the County Council met the County Nursing Association and other bodies interested and these alternatives were fully discussed. The third alternative was not acceptable because it would do nothing to solve the problem of the other statutory services or of the nursing of the ordinary sick. The first alternative had the defect of not overtaking general nursing. It is, however, hoped that it will be possible to arrange for the constitution of a number of new District Nursing/

Nursing Associations to complete the service in the County. At the Meeting referred to, it was proposed to arrange for local meetings in the unnursed areas. Local Meetings have been held in these areas and due intimation has been given in the Press and by means of bills. It was also unanimously decided that the County Nursing Association should lend their assistance, and, in this connection, several members of the Association have given invaluable aid. The County Nursing Association appointed Mrs. Wolrige Gordon, Esslemont, Mrs. Duncan, Turriff and Mrs. Harvey Loutit, Belhelvie, to represent the County Nursing Association. It was also agreed that at least three members of the County Council's Special Sub-Committee would attend the meetings along with the Regional Medical Officer of Health.

Financial adjustments will require to be made and the County Council agree that the expense to which each District Nursing Association is put in order to provide the midwife service will fall to be met by the County Council under arrangements to be made with the County Nursing Association.

It is probable that the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, will not come into operation before 1st January, 1939, and it is hoped that, by then, the whole County will be covered by a network of District Nursing Associations.

The Supervisor of Midwives. According to the terms of the Maternity Services Act, the County Council will require to appoint a Supervisor of Midwives. This Supervisor may be a doctor or a midwife. In Aberdeenshire, the Supervisor will be a midwife. What will be her qualifications and duties? She will have had general training, some experience in fever work, experience in health visiting, and, if possible, experience in supervision: she will possess the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

As part of her general duties, she will require to visit the mid-wives in their homes at frequent intervals and inspect their registers and appliances. The County Council will wish this Supervisor of midwives to supervise the other services, already detailed, that are rendered by the District Nurses for the Local Authority. Each District Nursing Association has been asked to consider whether or not they desire the Supervisor to act as Supervisor of the general nursing of the district.

Work required of District Nurses under the Act. - It is accepted by the Department of Health for Scotland that a full-time midwife can conduct, on an average, 80 cases per annum. Not only is the midwife present at the confinement, but she is present in the ante-natal period, and, in the post-natal period, she is required to visit daily for 14 days. It has been estimated that a District Nurse could not generally conduct more than 40 confinements per annum if she is to carry out the general nursing and the other statutory services under the Local Authority. No fewer than 15 District Nurses attended over 40 births in 1936, and some adjustment may be necessary in this direction.

It has been agreed that those District Nursing Associations which have not provided their nurses with cars will require to decide the best means whereby they can provide motor transport for their nurses.

General Terms of the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937.

Schemes under this Act must provide for the services of a mid-wife, a doctor, and, if necessary, an obstetrician and anaesthetist.

We are fortunately placed in Aberdeenshire because we know that the several District Nursing Associations are anxious to take service under the Act. Undoubtedly difficulties will occur. It will be uphill work to get all the unnursed areas covered by District Nursing Associations before the Scheme comes into actual operation.

Work under the Act may entail an adjustment of the areas of some of the existing District Nursing Associations; some may have to be curtailed and others may have to be extended. The County Council can, however, rely on obtaining the earnest support and co-operation of the County Nursing Association with a view to carrying out the requirements of this Act which has as its main aims the reduction of maternal mortality and of maternal morbidity.

Report on the work of the Queen's Nurses. The Inspector of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing visited the Queen's Nurses in Aberdeenshire, and the following report was submitted in December, 1937:-

"The forty-one Queen's Nurses employed in the affiliated District Nursing Associations in Aberdeenshire were visited by Miss Sinclair, Inspector, during the months of August, September and November.

A very good record of work was shown in all districts. The nurses are, on the whole, conscientious and reliable. They take a keen interest in the welfare of their patients and the nursing service is taken advantage of to a large extent. The maternity side of the work continues to be appreciated and in some districts a substantial increase is shown in the number of cases nursed. The work is carried out with up-to-date methods and the excellent results bear witness to the ability of the nurses.

The Public Health work absorbs a fair proportion of the nurses' time and in the majority of districts is well done. Where Clinics are established the nurses find the work most interesting and very beneficial. The recent addition to the Clinic at Bucksburn has proved of great advantage.

It is satisfactory to report that the Cruden Association has undertaken the nursing work in Slains Parish. This should be to the benefit of all concerned and has helped to reduce the unnursed areas in the County.

The Turriff Hospital has proved a boon to the district and especially for the nursing of Maternity cases. The work steadily increases.

The homes and lodgings provided are very comfortable. The nurses' new quarters at the Hospital in Turriff deserve special mention and the nurses greatly appreciate the interest taken in their welfare.

The/

AMERICAN BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TO THE DIRECTOR

DATE

BY

RE

FILE NO.

CHARACTER OF CASE

SYNOPSIS

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The mode of transport is adequate in each district. During the year several Associations have exchanged their cars, showing how much the Committee realise the importance of good transport for their nurses.

The books were found up-to-date and neatly kept. The bags and nursing equipment were well maintained. Uniform was regulation and neatly worn."

Synopsis of Work of District Nurses.

A Table is appended to show the time spent by the District Nurses on the three principal statutory schemes and on all other work, and comparison is made with the two previous years. Under the heading "all other work" there has this year been included the statutory work involved in attendance on public assistance cases and boarded-out persons but this constitutes only a small percentage:-

Year	Hours spent on -				Total
	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Schools	All other work	
1937	25,584	2,426	5,271	45,271	78,552
1937 percentage	32.5	3.08	6.7	57.6	100
1936 percentage	33.1	2.3	6.4	58.07	100
1935 percentage	20.3	1.7	1.2	73.6	100

SECTION VIII.

THE TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the War, there was such an increased incidence of Venereal Diseases that legislation was introduced in order to deal with these ailments. In 1916, there was passed the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulation (Scotland) which empowered Local Authorities to make Schemes for prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Unfortunately, practically all the Schemes in operation deal with diagnosis and treatment and the preventive side is largely confined to lectures and instructional literature.

A Joint Venereal Diseases Scheme was inaugurated in 1919. This embraced the City of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen and the North-Eastern Counties. Later the Counties of Orkney and Zetland were amalgamated in this Scheme.

There are two Venereal Diseases Centres in the area, one situated at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and the other at the City Hospital, Aberdeen. The medical Staff employed to deal with this work comprises a whole-time and a part-time Venereal Diseases Officer, with assistance from Resident Medical Officers.

Number of New Cases.

The number of new cases attending for treatment during each year since 1927 was as follows:-

1927	...	...	98 cases.
1928	...	...	108 "
1929	...	...	131 "
1930	...	...	124 "
1931	...	...	172 "
1932	...	...	133 "
1933	...	...	131 "
1934	...	...	190 "
1935	...	...	183 "
1936	...	...	182 "
1937	...	...	203 "

Of the 208 new cases treated in 1937, 51 suffered from syphilis, 86 from gonorrhoea, 2 from chancre, 35 from non-specific venereal infections, and 34 persons attended for conditions other than venereal. The 51 new cases of acquired syphilis are classified as under according to the stage of disease:-

Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Congenital Syphilis		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
7	3	9	4	9	8	3	8	28	23

Number of New Cases treated in Institutions.

Fourteen cases were admitted to the special wards of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. Of these, 13 were males and 1 female. Six suffered from syphilis, and 8 from gonorrhoea.

The numbers of new cases treated in institutions since 1927 were as follows:-

1927	...	...	20 cases.
1928	...	...	31 "
1929	...	...	25 "
1930	...	...	22 "
1931	...	...	34 "
1932	...	...	35 "
1933	...	...	29 "
1934	...	...	28 "
1935	...	...	27 "
1936	...	...	25 "
1937	...	...	14 "

Number of Attendances of Outdoor Cases at Treatment Centres.

In 1937, the total number of attendances at the Treatment Centres was 4,945. The numbers attending in 1936 were 4,988, in 1935 - 5,272, in 1934 - 4,355, in 1933 - 3,861, in 1932 - 3,959, in 1931 - 3,803, in 1930 - 3,930, in 1929 - 3,227, in 1928 - 3,061 and in 1927 - 3,301.

Supply of Special Drugs for Syphilis.

Twelve practitioners were supplied with 309 doses of anti-syphilitic drugs.

Particulars relative to the supply of drugs during the past eleven years are given hereunder:-

Y E A R.	Institutions.		Private Practitioners.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of doses.	Number of Practitioners.	Number of doses.
1927	-	-	13	92
1928	3	62	21	120
1929	3	48	24	161
1930	-	-	14	136
1931	4	313	13	117
1932	-	-	6	176
1933	1	17	7	133
1934	1	15	15	272
1935	-	-	16	408
1936	-	-	13	325
1937	1	12	12	309

In 1937, the Wassermann Reaction was performed in 920 cases, with positive results in 282 cases. The exudate was examined in 3 cases, and of these 1 was positive. Examination for/

for gonococci was made in 830 instances, and in 160 the results were positive.

Of the 1,753 specimens examined, 251 were sent by gonoral practitioners.

"Incomplete" cases.

It must again be emphasised that one of the chief difficulties in connection with all Venereal Diseases Schemes is the "incomplete" case, that is, the case that attends for treatment and discontinues treatment when the visible signs of the disease have disappeared.

Among the methods of combating venereal disease is compulsory notification which, of necessity, must be followed by compulsory treatment, but the time is not opportune for the adoption of this measure. The result is that, in respect of Syphilis, many cases who could be permanently cured by a continuous course of treatment derive only temporary benefit and may ultimately develop general paralysis or locomotor ataxia.

In 1937, 25 cases failed to complete treatment, as compared with 20 in 1936 and 10 in 1935. The 25 "incomplete" cases comprised 7 males and 9 females suffering from syphilis, 5 males and 2 females suffering from gonorrhoea and 2 females suffering from non-specific venereal disease.

It is to be regretted that persons suffering from venereal disease get treatment free of cost and can discontinue treatment at will. The only method of teaching the public the dangers of these diseases and the risk run by the "incomplete" case is by educational measures.

SECTION IX.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES.

The County Bacteriological work is performed by Dr. John Smith, M.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., at the City Laboratory, Urquhart Road, Aberdeen.

The following is a record of the work carried out for the County Council for the year ended 31st December, 1937:-

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
<u>DIPHTHERIA.</u>				
Throat, nose and ear swabs	750	3,836	4,586	4,586
<u>TUBERCULOSIS.</u>				
Sputum	170	462	632	
Pus	5	28	33	
Faeces	1	4	5	
Urines	1	31	32	
Cerebro-spinal fluids	1	4	5	
Pleural fluids	0	7	<u>7</u>	714
<u>TYPHOID FEVER:</u>				
Blood cultures	1	44	45	
Widals	1	207	208	
Faeces	0	20	20	
Urines	0	7	7	
Waters	0	2	<u>2</u>	282
<u>PARATYPHOID FEVER A, B and C.</u>				
Blood cultures	0	23	23	
Widals	26	599	625	
Faeces	5	37	42	
Urines	1	27	28	
Milk	0	1	1	
Water	0	1	<u>1</u>	720
<u>UNDULANT FEVER.</u>				
Blood agglutinations	7	130	137	137
<u>BACILLARY DYSENTERY.</u>				
Faeces	32	95	127	127
<u>WEIL'S DISEASE.</u>				
Blood agglutinations	0	2	2	
Urines	1	5	<u>6</u>	8
Carry forward. -				<u>6,574</u>

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
	Brought forward. -			6,574
<u>VENEREAL DISEASES.</u>				
Wassermann Reactions	282	638	920	
Kahn Tests	293	627	920	
Gonococcal smears	160	670	830	
Gonococcal Complement Fixat- ion Tests	0	2	2	2,672

BIOCHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Blood sugars			112	
Blood ureas			67	
Urine sugars			15	
Urine ureas			6	
Faeces for blood			70	
Van den Bergh test			7	
Icteric Index			7	
Urines for bile			7	
Faeces for fat			5	
Miscellaneous			<u>4</u>	300

GENERAL EXAMINATIONS.

Blood cultures			21	
Blood counts			146	
Differential cell counts			161	
C. S. Fluids (not tuberculous)			14	
Pleural fluids (not tuberculous)			2	
Vaccines			42	
Histological specimens			15	
Faeces for protozoa			5	
Animal specimens			43	
Sputum for organisms			79	
Throat, nose and ear swabs for organisms			753	
Eye swabs for organisms			11	
Pus and fluids for organisms			79	
Faeces for organisms			3	
Urines: pathological exam.			269	
bacteriological exam.			233	
Waters: bacteriological exam.			17	
chemical exam.			2	
Milks: bacterial counts			65	
organisms			3	
tubercle bacilli (microscopic examination only)			20	
fat only			2	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	0	4	4	
Malaria	1	1	2	
Cervical swabs			11	
Miscellaneous			<u>21</u>	2,023

ANIMAL INOCULATION.

Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposit for tubercle bacilli			723	
Guinea pigs inoculated with urine for tubercle bacilli			<u>9</u>	
Carry forward. -			732	11,569

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand</u> <u>Total</u>
Brought forward. -			732	11,569
Guinea pigs inoculated with pus for tubercle bacilli			8	
Guinea pigs inoculated with pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli			5	
Guinea pigs inoculated with sputum for tubercle bacilli			5	
Guinea pigs inoculated with cultures of B.diphtheriae from throat or nose for virulence test			27	
Guinea pigs inoculated with goat's milk for Br.abortus			1	
Guinea pigs inoculated with urine for L.icterohaemorrhagiae			1	
Guinea pigs inoculated with water for L.icterohaemorrhagiae			1	
Mice inoculated with sputum for typing of pneumococci			<u>2</u>	<u>782</u>
				<u>12,351</u>

From 16th May, 1934, the County Laboratory work has been performed at the City Hospital Laboratory. The work has increased very considerably and this is chiefly due to the splendid facilities provided and to the excellent work of the Regional Bacteriologist. The general practitioners appreciate and take full advantage of this branch of the Public Health Service.

The total number of examinations carried out and the number of animal inoculations made since the inception of the Scheme are as follows:-

	<u>Total</u> <u>Examination.</u>		<u>Animal</u> <u>Inoculations</u>
May - December, 1934	8,247	...	178
January - December, 1935	10,181	...	411
January - December, 1936	17,505	...	577
January - December, 1937	12,351	...	782

SECTION X.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

REPORT BY COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR ON THE OPERATION
OF THE MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

No special administrative difficulties were encountered during the year in carrying out the duties required to be done under the above Act, but the regular inspection of dairy herds was very much upset by the unusual weather conditions which prevailed in the spring and late autumn. These two periods of the year are the times when dairy inspection can be most expeditiously and satisfactorily carried out as the cows are housed during the whole day and no notification requires to be made before the visit of the inspector. On account of a severe snowstorm in the spring, many of the roads were rendered impassable and it was found impossible to visit many farms when the inspections were due. Like conditions were also experienced in the last weeks of the year when roads and more especially side roads on which the bulk of the farms are situated, were rendered impassable by snow and ice.

Another factor militating against the considerable increase in the number of routine examinations which it was hoped would be made in 1937 was the unusually early period at which the cows were turned out to grass. Normally, cows are not seen regularly at grass in Aberdeenshire before the middle of April, but, owing to the scarcity of turnips and straw and the unusually mild weather, many cows were turned out in March. There was also an exceptionally mild period in October and November and the cows were not housed permanently until almost the end of the latter month. Normally, cows are housed in early October.

In spite of the unusual conditions, however, almost all the registered dairy herds were visited and inspected three times but in a normal year it should be possible to increase the number of visits considerably.

The taking of bulk samples of milk was continued, as this procedure was considered to be a most useful check on clinical examinations, more especially during the period from May to October when cows are not so readily available for inspection at the most suitable time for thorough palpation of the mammary gland. Unless the udder is devoid of milk or nearly so, early evidence of tuberculosis may be overlooked and during the summer months the taking of bulk samples is almost essential. The dairy farmers have put no obstacles in the way of the inspectors but considerable difficulty was experienced in having cows brought in for inspection in the summer owing to the difficulty of keeping to a time-table.

A long delay at one farm makes the inspector late at all the subsequent farms and the consequent loss of time to the farmer and his staff is not conducive to harmony between him and the inspector.

Summer inspection of dairy herds is the greatest difficulty the veterinary inspector encounters in the routine examination of cows as so many factors outside his control can upset his time-table.

Tuberculosis/

Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme (Scotland).

Two herds were added to those already attested in Aberdeenshire. Both had previously been producing Certified Milk for a number of years. Three other herds are in the process of qualifying for attestation and will probably be included in the Register of Attested Herds in 1938.

The herds in Aberdeenshire are almost all "Flying Herds" and it would, therefore, seem to be unlikely that many more owners will proceed with the testing and elimination of reactors from their herds but the methods of maintaining many of the herds are changing. A very few years ago all herds were replenished by the purchase of Irish cows or cows from the South of Scotland and North of England. Now, many farmers are buying in-calf heifers, very often from tubercle-free or attested herds and it is hoped that those farmers who are adopting this practice may be persuaded to proceed with the "clearing up" of their herds if a preliminary test proves that the percentage of reactors makes the herd eligible to become registered as "Supervised Herds" under the Scheme.

General Condition and Cleanliness of the Cows.

The condition of the cows in all the herds inspected continues to be very satisfactory and there is no doubt that as time goes on the average quality of the cows will continue to improve. The fact that more and more farmers are buying young heifers from good herds must result in an all round improvement both in the quality and milk yield. The old method of buying a cow regardless of her history or milk yield will, it is hoped, gradually disappear to be replaced by the breeding and rearing of stock of known pedigree.

The cleanliness of the cows in most herds continued to give satisfaction although many farmers still refuse to clip the flanks and udders. This procedure is most essential in the hygienic production of milk but until it is made compulsory for all cows in registered dairy herds to have their udders, flanks and tails clipped, little headway will be made.

Methods of Feeding.

The feeding of dairy cows remains much as it was during the previous years but it is very probable that more modern methods in the rationing of cows will be widely adopted when the farmers realise good quality cows from pedigree stock must be fed a properly balanced ration before a full return in milk yield can be obtained.

All cows in the herds were well fed but the haphazard methods practised on most farms are very wasteful and many of the better class cows could never reach their maximum yield.

Health of the Cows.

With the exception of tuberculosis, the diseases encountered during the inspection of the dairy herds ~~were~~ ^{was} as follows:-

Atrophy	...	...	...	...	534
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	445
Eruptions (including cowpox)	..				27
Suppurating Udders and Teats	..				8
Retained Placenta	...	...			18
					<u>1,082</u>

Thereo/

There was a considerable reduction in diseases other than tuberculosis affecting the dairy cows and as usual mastitis and the resultant atrophy caused by this disease was the most prevalent abnormal condition encountered. There was a reduction in mastitis cases but the disease was very prevalent amongst dry cows. The veterinary inspectors were careful to point out that the dry cows should be taken in with the other cows, and carefully examined, at least twice a week during the summer and if such a practice was regularly carried out there would be a considerable lessening of the danger of dry cows contracting mastitis with the farmer unaware of the attack until the cow calves. Apart from the above mentioned condition, there was remarkably little disease amongst the cows, cowpox being almost absent and suppurating udders and teats in a like condition. Since it has been possible to visit the dairy herds more frequently there has certainly been a marked improvement in the condition and health of the dairy cows.

Inspection of Cattle:

Annual Frequency of Inspection

Landward areas	-- three times per annum.
Burghs	- four visits.
Unregistered Dairies	- as often as possible.

Total Number of Cows in Registered Dairy Herds.

Landward area	...	...	12,335
Burgh of Fraserburgh	...	...	155
" " Huntly	...	...	26
" " Kintore	...	...	29
" " Oldmeldrum	...	...	14
" " Peterhead	...	...	59
" " Roschearty	...	...	38
" " Turriff	...	...	24
" " Inverurie	...	...	26
Total	...	...	<u>12,706</u>

Inspection of Unregistered Herds.

Owing to the difficulty in carrying out the required number of inspections in the registered herds, it was not found possible to increase the number of inspections in the unregistered herds during the year. Five hundred and five separate visits were made, principally to places where milk was sold in small quantities to neighbours but not in sufficient quantity to make the vendors eligible to be registered under the Milk and Dairies Act. A number of these visits was made when carrying out the duties of dealing with cases reported under the Tuberculosis Order but an endeavour was made to pay a second visit to those places in small hamlets from which milk was being sold in small quantities to neighbours. This type of milk seller is usually of the crofter class and although not registered it is essential that these premises should be inspected as frequently as registered dairy herds because if a cow is suffering from tuberculous mastitis, the consumers of the milk will be getting tubercle bacilli in a concentrated form and it is therefore much more dangerous.

The number of cows examined on these unregistered premises was 2,160. The condition of the cows was found to be, on the whole, satisfactory, but the cleanliness, although showing some improvement, leaves much to be desired; but with more frequent visits, the methods of production and the cleanliness of the cows will soon show an improvement.

Tuberculosis in Dairy Cows.

During the year 171 dairy cows on registered premises were found to be affected with tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order. These were dealt with in terms of that Order. The forms of tuberculosis found were as follows:-

Tuberculosis of the Udder	...	76
Tuberculosis with chronic cough	...	71
Tuberculous Emaciation	...	24
		<u>171</u>

There was a considerable decrease in the number of tuberculous cows found during the year and the most welcome decrease is to be found among those suffering from tuberculous emaciation. The number of cows suffering from tuberculosis with chronic cough has also decreased but owing to the practice of taking a sample from every cow showing any abnormality of the udder without any visible change in the milk, or marked induration of the affected quarter, the number of cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder has increased to a considerable extent. In only two cases could it be said definitely that the cows were suffering from tuberculous mastitis without the aid of microscopical examination of the milk or biological examination. Of the remaining 74 cows, 20 were diagnosed after microscopic examination of the milk and the remaining 54 only revealed the presence of tubercle bacilli on biological examination. Of the 54 cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder which was diagnosed biologically, 39 were positive to both guinea-pigs at the end of four weeks but 15 only showed evidence of tuberculosis in the second guinea-pig at the end of six weeks. Of the total of 76 cows slaughtered for tuberculosis of the udder, 32 were found on post-mortem to be suffering from Advanced Tuberculosis and 44 were "Not Advanced". In many cases it was extremely difficult to find macroscopic lesions of tuberculosis in the udder substance. The post-mortem findings in these udder cases shows that the disease was being detected at a very early stage as there was such a large proportion of "Not Advanced" cases, but without taking samples from every abnormal udder, the abnormality not being attributable to any obvious cause, it would be impossible to diagnose early tuberculous mastitis and only the more obvious and easily diagnosed tuberculous udders would be eliminated after much damage has been done.

On the unregistered farms, 90 cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, and these were dealt with in terms of the Order. The forms of tuberculosis found were as follows:-

Tuberculosis of the Udder	...	...	4
Tuberculosis with Chronic Cough	...	...	63
Tuberculous Emaciation	...	...	<u>23</u>
			<u>90</u>

There is not a great decrease in the number of tuberculous cows from the previous year but it must be pointed out that many of these farms were visited and the cows examined only when a case of tuberculosis was reported at the farm and if it was found that milk or butter was being sold from the farm, the cows were examined and a visit was registered as a visit to an unregistered dairy. This explains why the number of cases appears to be disproportionate to/
to/

to the numbers found on registered dairy premises. On the actual farms visited where milk was sold in small quantities regularly, very few cases of tuberculosis were encountered where the visits were made purely for the purpose of examining the cows under the Milk and Dairies Order.

Graded and Certified Herds.

Name	Address	Average No. of Cows in herd.	Gallons produced per annum
Major James Keith	* Bonnyton, Udney.	53	54,007
Do.	Cairnbrogie, Tervoe.	80	77,280
Rowett Research Institute	Duthie Experimental Stock Farm	55	46,750
Do.	Clinterty Home Farm.	20	12,150
J. D. Paton,	Mains of Grandhome.	34	27,125
Alex. B. Moir,	Home Farm, Cairnoss, Lonmay.	5	3,060
Rops. of late	Nowseat, Peterhead.	58	30,287
Robt. Davidson,			
Maitland Mackie Jr.	* Thomastown, Huntly.	70	60,000
H.M. The King,	* Balmoral, Ballator	14	11,448
Jas. A. Stephen,	Gonglass, Inverurie	63	72,131

* Also Attested Herds.

Attested Herds.

Name	Address	Average No. of Cows in herd.	Gallons produced per annum.
Wm. Knox,	Mid Haddo, Fyvie.	32	22,795
Maitland Mackie Jr.	Westorton, Rothienorman	160	132,000
Elijah Mitchell,	Leggat and Hillhead, Kinnuck.	40	37,520

No active steps were taken by the Local Authority to secure further tubercle-free herds but the Veterinary Staff have taken every opportunity of bringing to the notice of dairy farmers the Attested Herds Scheme and it is becoming apparent that many farmers will eventually proceed to the clearing of their herds so as to become eligible.

Examination of Milk.

During the year 744 samples of milk were taken from cows suspected to be suffering from tuberculous mastitis and examined microscopically in the first instance, and if such examination failed to reveal the presence of tubercle bacilli, the samples were submitted to biological examination. Twenty-four samples of/

of sputum were taken during the year and eighteen were found to contain tubercle bacilli. The results of the examination of samples were as follows:-

	(a) Milk Microscopically	-	20
Number Positive	(b) Sputum	Do.	- 18
	(c) Milk Biologically	-	54

The cows from which the positive samples were taken were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Inspection of Cowsheds.

The sanitary condition of the registered dairy premises and the methods in handling the milk continue to be satisfactory.

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF INSPECTION IN THE DIVISIONS AND BURGHES.

Divisions and Burghs	Number of Visits	Cows in Milk	Cows (dry)	Total Number of Cows	T. B. Udder	T. B. Chronic Cough	T. B. Emaciation.	Mammitis	Atrophy	Eruptions	Suppurating Conditions.	Retained Placenta.
Aberdeen Division	1,002	20,010	2,864	22,874	43	31	19	330	361	14	7	7
Buchan	448	5,306	1,045	6,351	17	27	2	46	115	5	1	6
Strathbogie	208	4,136	756	4,892	11	6	3	37	78	1	-	3
Mar	128	1,211	274	1,485	1	3	-	28	23	7	-	2
Fraserburgh Burgh	64	533	87	620	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-
Peterhead	12	221	15	236	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Rosehearty	40	132	20	152	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Huntly	8	82	14	96	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
Turriff	12	60	9	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oldmeldrum	4	50	6	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kintore	5	94	4	98	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inverurie	3	45	4	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,934	31,880	5,089	36,978	76	72	24	445	584	27	8	18

SECTION XI.

REPORTS BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

I. DISTRICTS -

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---|------------------|
| (1) | Central Division | - | Mr. W. Park. |
| (2) | Strathbogie " | - | Mr. G. Watt. |
| (3) | Mar " | - | Mr. J. Allanach. |
| (4) | Buchan " | - | Mr. D. L. Gough. |

II. BURGHS -

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|---|---------------------|
| (1) | Ballater | - | Mr. J. Allanach. |
| (2) | Ellon | - | Mr. D. L. Gough. |
| (3) | Huntly | - | Mr. T. S. Hutson. |
| (4) | Inverurie | - | Mr. W. W. Conner. |
| (5) | Kintore | - | Mr. W. Park. |
| (6) | Oldmeldrum | - | Do. |
| (7) | Rosehearty | - | Mr. D. L. Gough. |
| (8) | Turriff | - | Mr. D. Turnbull. |
| (9) | Peterhead | - | Mr. J. Dickie. |
| (10) | Fraserburgh | - | Mr. W. F. Hamilton. |
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I. DISTRICTS.

(1) Central Division.

I beg to submit herewith my Annual Report upon the sanitary condition and the work carried out in this Division, together with the Burghs of Oldmeldrum and Kintore for the year 1937.

The Central Division consists of twenty-five parishes, two burghs, namely, Oldmeldrum and Kintore, and eleven Special Districts.

The above mentioned Special Districts have the following services:-

Special District.			Special Services.		
Waterton and Dyce (joint)			Water, drainage, scavenging and lighting.		
Cults ... ..			...	Do.	...
Culter ... ..			...	Do.	...
Kennay ... ..			...	Do.	...
Newburgh ... ..			...	Do.	...
Tarves			Water, drainage and lighting.		
Newmachar ... ..			...	Do.	...
Monymusk			Water and drainage.		
Elrick, Skene			Water and drainage.		
Bridge of Don			Scavenging only.		
Pitmedden			Water and drainage.		

The general health relating to the population of this Division can be stated as very satisfactory. The number of infectious diseases shows a considerable reduction compared with the previous year. For scarlet fever, there were 103 cases as compared with 274; 46 of diphtheria as compared with 84, and two of typhoid as compared with 6 in the previous year.

Considerable progress continues to be made in respect of the provision of better housing conditions in the Division. The response made by the proprietors of property is very gratifying indeed, and, speaking from thirty-one years experience as a sanitary inspector, one feels that the Public Health officials are now much more appreciated than formerly. For many years the Sanitary Inspector was an unwelcome visitor when going his rounds, and, when defects were found and reported upon, the proprietor invariably endeavoured to do the least possible. At the present day, however, proprietors on the whole are much keener to modernise their properties and this is all to the good. The Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, where adopted, have greatly/

greatly assisted proprietors in their efforts to improve housing conditions generally. Although a great amount of work has been done there still remains much to do and it is to be hoped that the Government will see their way clear to continue for many more years the financial assistance for the reconditioning of suitable defective properties. The housing upon many country estates has long been neglected and as they are now owned by a new generation the present owners are being held responsible for their forefathers' neglect. Where an estate is heavily bonded the estate owner's position is not to be envied. In practically every case, however, the present day owners have indicated that it is their desire to maintain the estates in good condition and should sufficient time be given they will do their utmost to improve the housing to present-day standards. There is one matter in connection with this, however, that will have to be considered in the near future and that is, the provision of a sufficient supply of pure water for domestic use. When Regional Water-supplies were first discussed one was inclined to treat it with scant consideration. In the near future, however, Regional Water Supply Schemes will require more serious consideration than in the past.

Irrespective of whether we consider a house unfit for human habitation by reason of the lack of scullery and bathroom, I am still of opinion that no house should be without sink and water-supply laid-on.

WATER-SUPPLIES: During the year I had seventy-four samples of water analysed by the County Analyst. Of these, 24 were reported upon as being of good quality, fifteen as fair, and 35 as bad. Six of these samples dissolved lead, one to the extent of 7 parts per million, while the others were only from 1 to 2 parts per million.

In every case where the Analyst's report stated that the water was unfit for domestic use it was immediately dealt with by this Department and by the end of the year thirty of these had been duly attended to.

The water supplies for the Special Districts, on the whole, may be reported upon as being satisfactory during the year under review. In some cases, however, better supervision is to be desired, especially systematic inspection for leaky taps and defective water mains.

Two new Special Districts have been formed, namely, Elrick, Skene, and Pitmedden, Udny, and considerable progress has taken place with the view to forming the village of Blackburn into a Special Water District. Extensions have been carried out at several of the Special Districts in connection with housing schemes and the County Council are meantime considering the question of new water mains for the Special Districts of Kemnay and Tarves. In connection with the water main for Kemnay this will mean a very heavy expenditure, but the cost of the improvements at Tarves will be somewhat less.

SCAVENGING: Difficulty is still being experienced at more than one of the dumps and in one case in particular it was very desirable that a new tip should be found. I refer to Newburgh. The old dumping ground was a piece of marshy ground and although the man in charge of the scavenging had repeatedly been shown what was wanted he seemed to take a particular delight in adopting his own ideas. In addition to this the proprietor of the property adjoining the tip complained as to offensive smells from the burning of refuse and also that the ground was rat infested. An old quarry just beyond the boundary of the Special District has now been leased for dumping purposes and a more suitable site could not have been obtained. It is/

is well removed from the public road and any place of habitation, and will serve the purpose for many years to come.

The tip at Bridge of Don gave some considerable trouble but it is now being conducted on the proper lines and with constant supervision it is to be hoped that no further cause for complaint will be found.

DRAINAGE: Sewers. The common sewers in all the Special Districts gave very little trouble during the year and extensions were carried out in connection with housing schemes at Culter, Newmachar, and Newburgh. In the near future it is anticipated that the Village of Blackburn will be formed into a Special Drainage District.

House Drainage: New drainage systems were laid down to the sight and satisfaction of this Department in connection with 221 houses, - 102 being for new houses and 119 for reconstruction, or alterations, to existing properties.

Improvements to drainage systems were carried out under the supervision of this Department at 34 houses.

In connection with the above 373 smoke tests were applied.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION & DISPOSAL: No change has taken place during the year as to the methods of disposal of the sewage from the Special Districts. In conjunction with the City of Aberdeen a large scheme has been approved in connection with the disposal of the sewage from the Cults and Culter Special Districts. A new sewer, at an estimated cost of £80,000, is to be constructed to carry the sewage from these districts to the sea. When this is accomplished it is intended to extend and connect up the Special Districts mentioned and form the whole of that part into one Special Drainage District.

OFFENSIVE TRADES: In my previous Report, I mentioned an extensive improvement that had been carried out at the Persley Tallow Melting Factory and since then no complaints have been received. I am glad to state that the treatment of the fumes by gaseous chlorine is giving every satisfaction. The proprietors of the Knackery at Cottown of Kintore have been approached with a view to introducing the same type of plant as was adopted at the Persley Tallow Melting Factory and the matter is receiving the owners' sympathetic consideration. I have every hope that the desired improvement will be carried out during the current year.

HOUSING:

(a) Sufficiency of working class houses:- The shortage of working-class houses would appear to be as acute as in the past, but the County Council have a large number of housing schemes on hand and several were completed during the year. In the Central Division eight houses were erected at Newmachar, twelve at Kormay, and the number in course of erection was, thirty-two at Culter, eight at Cults, eight at Newburgh and thirty-four at Waterton, Newhills. In addition schemes are in preparation for 28 houses at Waterton, 20 houses at Dyce, 40 houses at the Bridge of Don, and the requirements of other parts of the Division are at present under consideration.

(b) Habitability of Existing Houses:- Considerable activity continues in connection with the improvement of defective houses.

Housing /

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts:- Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts 194 applications were received and these included 311 houses. The number of houses reconstructed during the year and again occupied totalled 131. At the end of the year there were still 258 houses in course of reconstruction, or to be reconstructed, where applications had been approved.

In connection with the 131 houses reconstructed the whole of these have been supplied with sink and water laid on, 80 had water closets provided and in 40 cases bathrooms with hot and cold water circulation complete, were introduced. It was not considered reasonable to compel proprietors to introduce water closets and bathrooms where there was an insufficient water supply.

(c) Clearance or re-development areas under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1930 and 1935.

No clearance or re-development areas were made in this Division during the year.

(d) Overcrowding: Houses where a grant was given under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts had to comply with the 1935 Housing Act in so far as overcrowding conditions were concerned.

Very little progress as regards decrowding can so far be reported. Overcrowding has been removed in connection with 47 houses by parties occupying privately owned houses and 14 by parties occupying Local Authority houses. The sizes of the respective houses were, one-apartment - 5; two-apartment - 32; three-apartment - 24. In connection with decanting the result has been disappointing and it would appear that a very small percentage is likely to result. Quite a number of families have been approached, who were living in overcrowded conditions, and in several instances where overcrowding was one or less, intimation has been received that arrangements are being made to put one of the family into lodgings. This is not a satisfactory solution to the problem, but so long as overcrowding is removed one is unable to take any further action.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS & TOWN PLANNING:- During the year, I reported on 136 sets of plans submitted to the Local Authority for approval, consisting of 72 houses, 19 garages and 45 huts, summer houses and other buildings.

The following statement shows the figures as regards the work carried out under the various Housing Acts from 1919-1930.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1928.

Number of dwelling houses inspected:-

(a) during year	...	...	...	...	...	1,303
(b) since 1st January, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	14,624

Number of dwelling houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:-

(1) during year	...	...	...	...	...	244
(2) since 1st January 1931	...	...	...	...	...	5,213

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

Number of houses in respect of which intimations were given during year under Section 20 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet	345
Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year -	
(1) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931	88
(2) without such assistance	53

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., (SCOTLAND) ACT 1919.

Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 40(1) requiring provision of a water supply (a) inside the house, and (a)	250
(b) outside the house (b)	Nil.
Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year -	
(1) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931	119
(2) without such assistance	65

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14(1)	471
Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14(1).	
(1) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931	124
(2) without such assistance	104
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16(1).	46
Number of houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16(1) -	
(1) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit	10
(2) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit	Nil.
(3) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16(3)	7
Number of dwelling houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16(2) -	
(1) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931	13
(2) without such assistance	Nil.

I again submit a statement, which is brought up to date, showing within the boundaries of the Special Districts the number of dry closets, water closets, and the number of houses without water supply and sink inside the house:-

Special District.	Dry Closets used by:-				
	One Tenant.	Two Tenants.	Three Tenants.	Four Tenants.	Five Tenants.
Waterton	2	-	-	-	-
Dyce	2	-	-	-	-
Monymusk	2	2	-	6	-
Kemnay	6	-	-	6	-
Newburgh	3	2	1	-	-
Newmachar	3	2	-	-	-
Tarves	27	-	-	-	-
Bridge of Don ..	22	-	-	-	-
Culter	12	1	1	-	-
Cults	14	-	-	-	-
Elrick, Skene ..	28	-	-	-	-
Pitmedden, Udney.	23	14	1	-	-

Special District.	Water Closets used by:-			
	Two Tenants.	Three Tenants.	Four Tenants.	Five or more Tenants.
Waterton	117	20	26	6
Dyce	16	15	8	-
Monymusk	-	-	-	-
Kemnay	24	15	14	-
Newburgh	5	4	1	6
Newmachar	5	6	-	-
Tarves	-	-	-	-
Bridge of Don ...	3	-	-	-
Culter	118	43	44	2
Cults	37	8	8	1
Elrick, Skene ...	-	-	-	-
Pitmedden, Udney .	-	-	-	-

Special District.	Houses without inside water supply and sink.
Waterton	75
Dyce	30
Monymusk	27
Kemnay	82
Newburgh	72
Newmachar	14
Tarves	15
Bridge of Don ...	17
Culter	38
Cults	26
Elrick, Skene ...	11
Pitmeddon, Udney .	59

SLAUGHTER HOUSES: The five private slaughter-houses within this Division are situated at Dyce, Newburgh, Craigdam of Tarves, Kintore and Kemnay.

In addition to the above I am also responsible for the Detention Officer at the Public Slaughter-house, Inverurie. Nothing worthy of mention has occurred at any of these premises during the past year and my remarks in former Reports still apply.

Inverurie Slaughter-house:- The following Table gives the number and class of animal slaughtered, together with particulars regarding the seizures of meat unfit for human consumption.

Return of Carcasses totally or partially condemned
as unfit for human food.

Class of Animal.	Total slaughtered.	Carcasses totally condemned	Carcasses partially condemned	Percentages of carcasses totally or partially condemned to number slaughtered.
Oxen ...	12,801	141	126	2.0
Calves ..	8	-	-	-
Sheep ...	13,359	35	-	.3
Pigs ...	157	3	2	3.2
Total .	26,325	179	128	1.2

The number of emergency slaughters was 36 of which 15 were total seizures and 21 part seizures.

The weight of condemned meat was 50 tons 2 cwts. 3 qrs. or 112,308 lbs.

The following is a statement of the number of animals slaughtered at Private Slaughter Houses:-

Situation.	Heifers.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
Newburgh ...	30	22	5	-	57
Craigdam ...	125	84	1	-	210
Kemnay ...	179	81	31	1	292
Kintore ...	237	86	-	-	323
Total ...	571	273	37	1	882

The condemnations were:-

- 2 Heifers - tuberculosis, total seizure.
- 4 Sheep - decomposition, do.
- 6 Part seizures.

The/

The total weight of condemned meat was 1 ton 8 cwts. or 3,136 lbs.

The following is a statement of the number of pigs slaughtered and the amount of meat condemned at Dyce Bacon Factory:-

1937 Month.	Total kill.	Evidence of disease found in:		
		Plucks.	Heads.	Gut.
January ...	2,220	45	155	124
February ...	2,057	42	131	158
March ...	1,927	45	115	132
April ...	2,279	56	175	158
May ...	1,983	52	156	132
June ...	2,200	77	185	144
July ...	1,918	100	199	171
August ...	2,200	88	178	152
September ...	2,461	75	203	161
October ...	2,223	43	162	152
November ...	2,511	40	136	170
December ...	1,776	42	125	116
Total ...	25,755	705	1,920	1,770

The weight of condemned meat was 14 tons 17 cwts. 25 lbs. or 33,289 lbs.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS: Under the Factories & Workshops Act 203 inspections were made and 3 intimations served, all of which were duly attended to during the year.

One improvement in connection with one factory worthy of note was the instalment of new and up-to-date water closet accommodation for male and female workers. This improvement had been in abeyance for some considerable time.

NUISANCES: During the year, intimations were served in connection with 612 dwellinghouses which were not in a reasonable state of repair. Quite a number of these houses are on the border line as to whether they can be reconstructed, or ultimately demolished. In every case the proprietors were notified of the defects existing in order to give them an opportunity to consider whether they were prepared to render the houses fit for human habitation. A large number have availed themselves of the assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts to recondition defective properties. Had this assistance not been available the Local Authority would have been compelled to provide new houses to replace those which were in a state practically unfit for human habitation. Apart from properties which were reconditioned with assistance under the above mentioned Acts a large number of houses were improved and many of the improvements included bathroom accommodation. Twenty-seven houses in the rural part of the Division had bathroom and water closet accommodation introduced without assistance. Seventy-six intimations were served where insufficient water closet accommodation existed and the improvements asked for are receiving very good attention. Sink, with water laid on, is being encouraged in every house within Special Water & Drainage Districts and a ready response has been made to these requests.

SCHOOLS:- Considerable progress is to be reported regarding the introduction of modern sanitary accommodation at schools and schoolhouses. At 4 public schools within the Division complete new systems have been introduced and at 2 others additions and improvements have been carried out. This also applies in connection with the schoolhouse at each of the schools. The work of improving the playgrounds is gradually being overtaken. The playgrounds are laid with tar macadam and this work deserves all the praise that can be given.

DAIRIES:- During the year, 15 premises were registered for dairying which were not formerly conducted as dairies and 14 where change of occupier took place. Thirteen registered dairymen were removed from the register leaving a total of 451 registered premises for dairying within the Division.

Licences were again granted for the production of Grade A. (T.T.) milk at the Rowett Research Institute, Grandhome Home Farm, Bonnyton, Cairnbrogie, and Home Farm, Clinterty. Attested hords were also registered at Conglass and Leggats.

The premises where special licences were granted have always been found to comply with the special conditions laid down by the Local Authority and no cause for complaint was found to exist. The work of improving defective dairy premises continues to be pushed on as fast as circumstances will permit. There are a few where extensive improvements are necessary in order to comply with the Bye-Laws, and where the respective proprietors are not to give assistance to the dairymen it will mean that several of those will have to be removed from the dairy register.

Owing to labour difficulties there are quite a few progressive dairymen introducing up-to-date milking machines with very satisfactory results.

During the year several cases of infectious disease occurred at dairy farms, but prompt action was taken and every precaution used with very satisfactory results, as no case was discovered where the disease had been spread through the distribution of milk.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- The number and nature of cases notified for the year were as follows:-

Diphtheria	...	...	43
Scarlet Fever	.	...	103
Typhoid Fever	.	...	2

The above numbers show a very considerable reduction as compared with 1936.

The following are the official disinfections of premises carried out during the year:-

Diphtheria	...	...	43
Scarlet Fever	.	...	93
Typhoid	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	4
Other Infectious Diseases.	...	...	4
Dysentery	...	...	6

BURIAL GROUNDS:- The whole of the burial grounds were not inspected during the year owing to pressure of other work, but those which were inspected show that the work in this connection is yearly receiving more attention.

BURIALS: Two burials had to be carried out under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. Another burial was carried out by me, but sufficient means were left by the deceased to cover the cost of the burial.

BURGH OF KINTORE.

NUISANCES: During the year two intimations were served in connection with defective properties and the defects were duly attended to.

WATER-SUPPLIES: The augmentation scheme came into full force during the year and no scarcity of water was experienced. Eight houses had an indoor water-supply and sink provided.

DRAINAGE: The sewers within the Burgh continue to work satisfactorily and everything would appear to be in order. A new drainage system was laid down in connection with one new bungalow.

Three smoke tests were carried out in connection with the above work.

DAIRIES: There are now two registered dairies within the Burgh, one which was not previously registered having been added to the list. Considerable improvements were carried out in order to comply with the Dairy Bye-laws.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS: There are 2 factories and 7 workshops within the Burgh and these have been found, when inspected, to be in a reasonable state of repair.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Only 1 case of infectious disease, - scarlet fever, - was reported during the year.

HOUSING: Several new houses are still required for the Burgh to replace houses that are scheduled for demolition. The Local Authority, however, have passed a resolution that they are not prepared to build additional houses until such time as the costs are reduced.

One new house was built by private enterprise during the year.

The following statement shows the figures as regards the work carried out in the Burgh under the various Acts:-

HOUSING /



HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1928

Number of dwellinghouses inspected:-

(a) during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
(b) since 1st January 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	344

Number of dwellinghouses which, on inspection, were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:-

(a) during the year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) since 1st January 1933	...	...	...	...	...	45

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet	15
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year	17
--	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water-supply and sink	9
---	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year	9
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14 (1)	5
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2)	2
--	---

SCAVENGING: The scavenging of the Burgh continues to give every satisfaction.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES: The following statement shows the position as regards the sanitary conveniences within the Burgh:-

- Number of houses without an indoor water supply & sink. 48
- Number of water closets used in common by:-

2 tenants	...	...	...	...	...	18
3 tenants	...	...	...	...	...	10
4 tenants	...	...	...	...	...	8
5 or more tenants	.	...	...	...	...	1
- Number of other conveniences used by:-

	<u>Dry Closets.</u>	<u>Privy middens.</u>	
1 tenant only	...	1	7

BURGH OF OLDMELDROM.

NUISANCES: During the year forty intimations were served and a fair percentage of these have been duly attended to. The remainder of the cases are being kept in touch with and 4 of these were reported to the Local Authority and Statutory notices were served. The position at the close of the year was that plans were in course of preparation to be submitted for approval.

WATER-SUPPLIES: The supply for the Burgh was none too plentiful and precautions had to be taken to prevent wastage. It is proposed to have the source examined with the view to taking in additional springs.

DRAINAGE: No difficulty was experienced with the common sewers and the septic tank and filter beds were thoroughly overhauled and put into working order. New drains were laid down for 3 new houses and 8 reconstructed houses. In connection with this work 21 smoke tests were applied.

DAIRIES: There is only one registered dairy within the Burgh and everything is kept in accordance with the Bye-laws.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS: There are 3 factories and 10 workshops within the Burgh, one additional factory being added to the list during the year. Seventeen inspections were carried out and one verbal notice made asking for water closet accommodation to be provided, and this has been duly attended to.

SCAVENGING: The scavenging has been carried out in a satisfactory manner during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Only 2 cases - scarlet fever - were notified during the year. This shows a considerable reduction as compared with the previous year when there were notified 23 cases of scarlet fever and 2 cases of diphtheria.

HOUSING: One house was built by private enterprise and 2 were in course of erection at the end of the year.

The following statement shows the figures as regards the work carried out in the Burgh under the various Acts:-

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1928.

Number of dwellinghouses inspected:-

(a) during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	290
(b) since 1st January 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	339

Number of dwellinghouses which, on inspection, were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:-

(a) during the year	...	...	...	...	...	36
(b) since 1st January 1933	...	...	...	...	...	103

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet	9
---	---

Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year	7
---	---

Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink	15
--	----

Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year	12
--	----

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14(1) ...	11
--	----

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14(1)	8
--	---

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS: Six applications, embracing 11 houses, were received and approved during the year. Four of these were reconstructed and again occupied. At the end of the year there were 7 houses in course of being reconstructed under the above Acts.

OVERCROWDING: In order to ascertain the actual position the Burgh was re-surveyed in August, 1937 and the result of this survey showed that there are still 7 overcrowded houses within the Burgh. Four of these are category 111, or unfit houses, that will require to be demolished, while the remaining 3 are fit houses.

There are still 23 houses requiring to be dealt with and 50 per cent. of the tenants will require 2-roomed houses and the other 50 per cent. 3-roomed houses. Immediately building costs are reduced to a reasonable figure the Local Authority will submit a housing scheme of two and three apartments for approval. I may mention, however, that it may not be necessary to have a scheme of this size as a number of these 2-roomed houses are occupied by old people and I am of opinion that they ought to be allowed to occupy these houses during their lifetime and this would apply where they are owner-occupiers.

SCHOOLS: Plans were submitted and approved for extensive additions and improvements to the Public School and this work is progressing favourably.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES: The following list shows the information required regarding indoor water-supply, water-closets, etc.

1. Number of houses without an indoor water supply and sink	32
2. Number of water closets used in common by:-	
2 tenants	12
3 tenants	5
3. Number of other conveniences used by:-	
	<u>Dry Closets.</u> <u>Privy Middens.</u>
1 tenant	- 16
2 tenants	1 -
3 tenants	2 4

There are still 2 houses within the Burgh which have no sanitary conveniences attached to them.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- The burial ground has been kept in good order and calls for no comment.

The Local Authority have applied to the Department requesting that the "Appointed day" under the 1935 Housing Act should now apply.

(2) Strathbogie Division.

A. GENERAL SANITATION:

I. Water Supplies: There are 11 Special Water Districts within the Division comprising Auchleven & Premnay, Cuminstown, Fyvie, Garmond, Gartly Station, Inch and Rothney, New Byth, Old Rayne and Pitmachie, Phynie, Rothiemorran and Ruthven.

Cuminstown: A slight shortage of water was experienced in the month of September when the inflow was at the rate of 42 gallons per head per day. The difficulty was overcome by pumping additional water to the cistern for a few weeks. During this time, it was discovered that a private service pipe was leaky. On the repair of this pipe, the supply proved to be adequate.

Fyvie: At a meeting of ratepayers held in December, it was decided to form the village of Fyvie, with an estimated population of 246, into a Special Water District. Hitherto the village was supplied by estate reservoirs which on the whole proved fairly adequate for the needs of the village. As the Council propose to erect 20 new houses in the near future, it was felt that additional water would be necessary. It is planned to augment the water supply by pumping, as a survey revealed that no suitable additional water could be obtained otherwise.

Gartly Station: Additional houses are being erected within the Special District and this necessitated the laying down of a new 2" pipe in Park Lane.

New Byth: The question of improvement of this water supply is still under consideration by the Local Authority.

Old/

Old Rayne & Pitmachie: New works consisting of 920 yards 3" diameter asbestos cement collecting pipes, 1,165 yards of 3" diameter cast iron distributing mains and a reservoir, with a capacity of 12,000 gallons were constructed during the year.

Rhynie: Complaint was made of shortage of water from houses at the highest point in this village, and, on investigation, it was found that there was a plentiful supply at the source. The complaint was due mainly to service pipes being out of repair.

Rothienorman: New works consisting of 680 yards of 4" diameter spigot and faucet fireclay gathering pipes, a reservoir of 12,000 gallons capacity and distributing pipes, consisting of 2,119 yards of 3" diameter spun iron, 487 yards of 2" diameter and 86 yards of 1½" diameter cast iron pipes, were laid down during the year.

In all other Special Districts the water supply was of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

Of 41 samples reported on by the County Analyst, 3 were excellent, 13 very good, 14 good, 2 fair, 3 doubtful, and 6 bad. Where new water supplies are being introduced it is routine practice to have the water analysed before execution of the work.

Many rural districts again experienced a shortage of water throughout the year. Together with the increased demand for better housing conditions it appears that in the near future consideration must be given to the question of providing the rural areas with a wholesome and adequate supply of water. The only satisfactory remedy would seem to be by the provision of Regional Schemes.

Sixty-four new water supplies were provided and 42 existing supplies were improved.

II. Drainage Systems: There are 8 Special Districts with efficient systems of drainage, namely, Auchloven and Premnay, Cumines-town, Gartly Station, Inch and Rothmey, New Byth, Rayne and Pitmachie, Rhynie and Rothienorman.

Auchloven & Premnay: A complete new system of sewers and outfall works was provided for this Special District, consisting of 1,400 lineal yards of 6" diameter fireclay pipes with necessary manholes, junctions etc., together with one principal and 2 subsidiary sewage purification works.

Gartly Station: The sewer in Park Lane was extended to take the drainage from the new houses in course of erection.

Old Rayne & Pitmachie: Contracts have been let for laying down a complete new system of sewers and outfall works.

Rothienorman: As in the case of water supply, this village was provided with new sewers and outfall works, comprising 1,200 yards of 6" diameter fireclay pipes with necessary manholes, junctions etc., and sewage disposal works.

Eighty-five new drainage systems were constructed during the year, 16 were improved and the smoke test was applied on 109 occasions.

III./

III. Sewage Purification & Disposal: The new Sewage Purification Disposal Works at Auchleven and Premay and Rothienorman consist of septic tank treatment and filtration. Of the 8 Special Drainage Districts, 3 are without purification works, namely, Gartly Station, New Byth and Rhynie.

IV. Scavenging: The Special Scavenging Districts within the Division are Cuminestown, Inch and Rothney, and Rhynie. Towards the end of the year a petition was lodged by the electors in the village of Garmond requesting formation of a Special Scavenging District. It would appear to be necessary in the near future to consider the question of forming the village of Auchleven and Premay, Fyvie, Old Rayne and Pitmachie and Rothienorman into Special Scavenging Districts.

V. Sanitary Conveniences: The following table shows estimated population, number of dwellinghouses and sanitary conveniences used in common within Special Districts, viz. -

During the year, 87 houses were improved by the introduction of sinks and water supply, 85 were provided with a separate water closet and 39 with fixed baths.

Wherever possible the provision of an enamelled fireclay tub in conjunction with the sink was called for as it is found that this fixture is very necessary for the washing of clothes.

VI. Rivers Pollution: No complaint was received by this Department regarding pollution of rivers within the Division.

VII. Offensive Trades: There are 4 such trades in the Division, 3 being private slaughterhouses and 1 a knackery. Regular inspection of these places was carried out and no cause for complaint was found.

The Council's Byelaws for regulating offensive trades, other than slaughterhouses, were confirmed by the Department of Health in December, 1933, and these proved useful in controlling the knackery business at Markethill, Turriff. The "dry rendering" and other plant installed at this knackery in 1935 proved a complete solution of the difficulties formerly encountered in connection with this trade.

VIII. (a) Schools: There are 48 schools within the Division. Nearly all the schools were visited during the year.

Progress continues to be made in providing up-to-date sanitary arrangements at the schools. Modern sanitary conveniences were provided at Shenwell, King Edward Central and Fintry Schools.

During the year, new schools were in course of construction at Rothienorman and New Byth.

(b & c) Workshops & Factories: There are 154 workshops and 73 factories on the Register being an increase of one workshop and one factory as compared with last year.

During the course of inspection, 4 defects of a minor nature were found and remedied.

(d) Common Lodging Houses: There are no common lodging houses within the Division.

(e)/

SPECIAL DISTRICTS	Auchleven & Premnay	Cumines- town.	Fyvie	Garmond	Gartly Station	Insch & Rothney	New Byth	Old Rayne & Pitmachie	Rhynie	Rothie- norman.	Rut.iven
Estimated Population	132	425	246	126	82	972	278	128	374	145	26
Estimated No. of dwellinghouses	42	130	69	31	20	306	77	37	113	36	7
I. Dry Closets used by 1 tenant	13	23	26	18	4	6	48	33	11	25	6
do. in common by 2 tenants	5	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
do. do. 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
do. do. 4 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
do. do. 5 or more tenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Water Closets used in common by 2 tenants	3	4	1	-	-	16	-	-	9	-	-
do. do. 3 "	2	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	5	-	-
do. do. 4 "	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
do. do. 5 or more tenants	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
III. Houses without W.C. or E.C.	-	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
IV. Houses without water and sink inside	21	19	7	14	3	60	37	28	34	6	4

(e) Burial Grounds: The burial grounds continue to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

Extensions were carried out at Huntly burial ground which is managed by a joint Committee of the Town and District Councils.

There were 4 applications for burials to be carried out in terms of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897; part of the expenses of burial of 2 cases was met by the Local Authority.

IX. Miscellaneous:

Infectious Diseases: One hundred and ninety cases were notified. Of these 84 were Scarlet Fever, 9 Diphtheria, 26 Para-typhoid Fever, 37 Pneumonia, 20 Tuberculosis and 14 other Infectious Diseases.

B. HOUSING:

The first composite scheme for slum clearance and relief of overcrowding within the Division was completed at Cuminestown. There are now no overcrowded houses in this village.

Herewith is a table showing the situation, number and sizes of Local Authority houses in course of erection under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925-1935, and the number previously completed.

SITUATION	Houses in course of erection.		TOTAL	Houses previously erected.		TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
	3 apts.	4 apts.		3 apts.	4 apts.		
Auchleven	4	4	8	-	-	-	8
Auchterless	-	-	-	8	-	8	8
Cairnie	4	8	12	-	-	-	12
Clatt	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Cuminestown	-	-	-	10	4	14	14
Drumblade	-	-	-	8	-	8	8
Forgue	-	-	-	14	2	16	16
Fyvie & Tifty	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
Garmond	-	-	-	6	-	6	6
Gartly	-	4	4	8	-	8	12
Insch	8	12	20	24	-	24	44
Kennethmont	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
King Edward	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
New Byth	-	-	-	10	-	10	10
Rhynie	12	8	20	12	8	20	40
Rothienorman	4	4	8	-	-	-	8
TOTALS	32	40	72	114	14	128	200

Sites have been selected for the erection of 20 houses at Fyvie Village and 4 at Ruthven, Cairnie.

During the year 621 houses were inspected, and, of these 136 were represented to the Local Authority in terms of Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

of/

Of the housos doalt with by the Local Authority, 4 were rendered fit for human habitation, 35 undertakings were accepted and 7 were the subject of Demolition Orders.

Of 46 houses reconstructed with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 14 were occupied by farm servants. Under the Building Byelaws 38 were reconditioned or improved and 8 of these were occupied by farm servants. Three new housos were erected by proprietors to replace defective farm servants' houses following on action being taken by the Local Authority.

The whole question of rural housing with particular reference to the housing of farmservants was dealt with in the Report issued by the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee in February, 1937. This Report shewed some of the difficulties met with in the repair and improvement of housos in a rural area, especially as regards farm servants' houses. It was stated in the Report that County Councils were not enforcing the provisions of Section 40 of the Housing Town Planning, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1919 and Section 20 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, but, from experience, it was found that the enforcement of these Sections would not render the housos in all respects fit for human habitation, and procedure under Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, was usually followed. In most cases the situation of the houses was such, that alternative accommodation could not be offered or provided by the Local Authority. It is interesting to note that the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Bill is a direct result of the Advisory Committee's Report. The Bill will undoubtedly help to improve the conditions of farm servants, in respect that replacement of many of the housos is the proper solution.

C. FOOD SUPPLY:

(1) Milk: Five names were added to the Register and 3 removed giving a total of 65 registered dairies within the Division.

Four dairy promises were entirely remodelled, while at two, additional byre accommodation was erected and one was improved by the introduction of a new water supply.

(2) Meat: There were 3 private slaughterhouses licensed during the year and the number of slaughtermen licensed under the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928 was 6.

Herewith is a table showing the number of animals slaughtered and the weight of meat condemned:-

Class of Animals	Number of Animals			Waight in lbs. of condemned meat & offal.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	841	5	19	5,551
Sheep	166	11	-	509
Pigs	12	-	1	2
Calves	2	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,021	16	20	6,062

Sixty-three pounds of other foods were seized and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

(3) Mar Division.

WATER SUPPLIES: There are 11 Special Water Supply Districts within the Division, namely:- Abeyne, Alford, Braemar, Dinnet, Kincardine O'Neil, Logie-Coldstone, Lumphanan, Lumsden, Montgarrie, Tarland and Torphins.

An augmentation of the water supply to Alford Special District was carried out during the year. This will obviate the shortage which took place during the summer of 1936.

The supply to all other Districts was sufficient to meet the needs of the inhabitants. The work of laying new water mains in the Special District of Braemar, which was mentioned in last year's Report, was completed.

Water supplies to houses outwith the Special Districts continue to be improved and during the year 35 new supplies were introduced.

Nine samples of water were taken for analysis during the year, with the following results:- Good - 3, Fair - 3, Bad - 3.

In one case where the sample of water was found to be bad, the proprietor was forced to abandon his decision to reconstruct a house, as there was no other available water in the district. The other two cases of bad water are being dealt with meantime.

DRAINAGE: The following are the Special Drainage Districts in the Division:- Abeyne, Alford, Braemar, Dinnet, Kincardine O'Neil, Lumphanan, Lumsden, Tarland and Torphins.

In all cases the sewers and sewage disposal works acted satisfactorily and call for no comment.

Now that there is a sufficient water supply to Montgarrie, the formation of this district into a Special Drainage District should be considered.

Forty-seven new water-closets were installed during the year.

NUISANCES: Twenty-six nuisances were dealt with during the year. These consisted mainly of filthy ashpits, choked drains, etc. and in all cases were dealt with immediately the owners' attention was drawn to them.

The small stagnant loch behind the Council houses at Golf Road, Abeyne, which was the source of complaint in 1936, was drained, and this will obviate further complaint arising.

SCAVENGING: The following are the Special Scavenging Districts in the Division:- Abeyne, Alford, Braemar, Lumsden, Tarland and Torphins.

The question of forming Lumphanan into a Special Scavenging District was under consideration during the year, and it is confidently expected that this will materialize during 1938.

In other districts, the collection of refuse is carried on in a satisfactory manner, but, owing to the lack of Bye-laws for regulating/

regulating the depositing of the refuse, it is sometimes difficult to have this carried out as one would desire.

In Aboyne Special District, particularly, the depositing of the refuse has been, and is being carried out in a very unsatisfactory method despite appeals to the Special District Sub-Committee to carry on the depot according to the regulations issued by the Department of Health.

The question of a Regional Scheme for collection and depositing refuse might be considered by the Special District Committees of Aboyne, Tarland, Lumphanan and Torphins, while the villages of Kincardine O'Neil and Dinnet, where there is no scavenging District, could also be brought into the scheme. All of these places are within 8 miles of Aboyne (which could be made the centre) and I am of opinion that the scheme could be worked satisfactorily and economically.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 133, made up as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	...	...	60
Diphtheria	...	...	16
Pneumonia	...	...	33
Erysipelas	...	...	6
Puerperal Fever	...	...	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	12
			<u>133</u>

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria showed a marked decrease from the preceding year.

Sixty-three visits of enquiry were made and disinfection was carried out where necessary. Soap and liquid disinfectants were supplied to householders whenever a case of infectious disease occurred.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES: There are 15 private slaughterhouses within the Division and 357 visits of inspection were made during the year. The number of carcasses inspected was 669, comprising 508 cattle, 116 sheep, 4 pigs and 1 calf. The total number of animals slaughtered was 2968, of which 1615 were cattle, 1193 sheep, 159 pigs and 1 calf.

2642 lbs. meat and 573 lbs. offal were seized as unfit for human consumption, and destroyed, in every case with the consent of the owner.

The slaughterhouses are usually kept in a satisfactory manner, and only minor complaints had to be dealt with. These were all rectified immediately.

Twenty-four inspections of meat and other foods in shops resulted in 153 lbs. of foodstuffs being seized as unfit for food.

SCHOOLS: Schools generally were found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

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The drainage system at Lumphanan School, which was rather unsatisfactory, was improved by the provision of a new septic tank, and new drainage was laid and sumps made for irrigation of the effluent.

Following on the introduction of a new water supply to Tullynesslo School, new water closets and latrine accommodation were provided.

BURIAL GROUNDS: These, in so far as inspected, were found to be kept in good condition.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS and MILKSHOPS: There are 32 registered dairies in the Division and 66 inspections were made during the year. A fairly satisfactory standard of cleanliness prevails.

The unsatisfactory condition of the dairy byre at Balnellan, Braemar, was considered at a meeting of the Public Health Committee, and Registration was withdrawn. A temporary renewal was given on an undertaking being received that the premises would be reconstructed when the weather permitted.

HOUSING: During the year, 442 houses were inspected and 47 notices were served under Sec. 16(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. Fifty three houses which were unfit for habitation, in varying degrees, were rendered fit during the year.

Sixteen undertakings were given and 15 Demolition Orders were made following on notices under Sec. 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

Seventeen families living in unfit houses were rehoused in houses belonging to the Council, 4 families removed to privately owned property and other 5 families left the district.

Five families living under overcrowded conditions were decrowded by transference to Council houses.

Houses erected by the Council, and occupied during the year, numbered 10. These were allocated as follows:- Lumphanan - 6, Aboyne - 2, and Lumsden - 2. Other 2 houses were completed at Aboyne but the tenants had not taken possession by 31st December.

The following houses were under construction at the end of the year:- Aboyne - 8, Alford - 12, Crathie - 4, Lumsden - 8 and Tarland - 8. This will materially help in reducing the number of families living under overcrowded and unfit conditions, especially within the Special Districts.

During the year, 20 applications for grants under the Rural Workers Acts were received, covering 27 houses, and all of these were approved. The works included total reconstruction of houses, introduction of new water supplies, bathrooms, etc.

Three houses were erected by private enterprise during the year, and one was totally reconstructed without the aid of a grant. None of these were for letting.

(4) Buchan Division.

GENERAL:- Another milestone is passed and another report has to be written. Sanitation marches on in the Division. The improvement of unfit houses and erection of dwellings by the Local Authority for the working classes proceed steadily. Water supply is an acute problem in some areas but the Council are facing the matter with courage and improvements are to be seen daily. Drainage in practically every village has been provided and the erection of water closets, baths etc., is the desire of every householder. Public cleansing is now an understood service and the scavengers remove the contents of ashbins satisfactorily. The old midden is gradually vanishing. Refuse dumps are exceptionally well kept and land reclamation schemes are on hand. Gradually each village is being supplied with electricity and street lighting. Schools are being brought up to modern requirements in sanitation, much to the comfort of the scholars. The class of butcher meat killed is of a high standard and with the weekly service for removal of all offal to the Knackery, slaughterhouses are greatly improved. Infectious disease is definitely on the downward grade.

On the other hand, our enemies, the rats, are on the increase and more concentrated action is required. Dairy farms require to be brought up to modern standards and more attention ought to be paid to the production of clean milk. The old milk can and bottle should be abolished and the paper carton container adopted. Stricter supervision and control of some Special Districts is necessary. So to the details of the year's work.

WATER:- With the exception of Crimond and Methlick, every village in the Division has been formed into a Special Water Supply District, there being nineteen such Districts. Owing to the prolonged drought, definite scarcity of water was experienced in several villages and in the rural parts, many properties were without water for a long period in the summer and autumn. With the ever increasing demand for modern sanitary conveniences, more water is being used and it seems as though the Local Authority will, in the near future, be faced with adopting a Regional Water Scheme for practically the whole Division but more especially the waterless area along the coast from Pennan to Boddam.

New Pitsligo:- The County Engineer has now reported on the scheme for a new water supply. A pumping station (electrical) is to be erected to throw the water to a large storage tank on the hill above the village. New distributing mains are to be laid throughout. The estimated cost is £7,025, and the plant is to be ready for next summer.

St. Fergus:- The new supply installed last year has been well maintained and no scarcity has been experienced.

New Deer:- The privately owned water district was taken over by the Local Authority and a Special District formed. A number of new water mains have been laid to replace existing ones which were badly corroded.

Boddam:- A definite scarcity was experienced and the new housing scheme has been held up. Unfortunately, this village is in a very waterless area and it is practically impossible to provide a new supply unless at exorbitant cost.

Methlick /

Methlick:- A scheme is on hand to provide a new water supply to the village by the owner, Lord Aberdeen, at a cost of £1,500.

Sandhaven & Pitullie:- A new scheme has been prepared by the County Engineer at a cost of £2,000, and it is hoped to have the work carried out early next year.

In Special Districts, 91 house connections were made to public water mains, 236 sinks and 61 baths were provided and 1 outside tap erected.

In the Rural Area, 40 sinks were provided, 16 rotary pumps fitted up, 4 rams installed and 7 baths introduced.

Two hundred and eleven notices were served for the provision of water supplies and sinks.

WATER SAMPLES:- Seventy-nine samples were submitted for examination - seventy-five for chemical analysis and four for bacteriological examination. Twenty-four were reported on as being of good quality, fifteen fair, fourteen doubtful and not suitable for domestic use and twenty-six bad. Six of the samples acted on lead piping.

DRAINAGE:- Although in some cases sewers have not yet been laid, every village, with the exception of Pennan, Crimond and Methlick, has been formed into a Special Drainage District, there being eighteen in number. All the Districts have been kept in good working order and no serious chokes have occurred.

Maud:- The drainage scheme commenced last year has now been completed and is satisfactory.

New Deer:- The work of laying new sewers and disposal work was not completed at the end of the year.

Mintlaw:- The scheme for draining the village was commenced at a cost of £2,150.

New Leeds:- New sewers were laid and disposal work erected at a cost of £1,130.

St. Fergus:- New sewers were laid and disposal work erected at a cost of £2,000.

The following sewerage and sewage disposal work schemes have been approved but the work has not yet commenced

New Aberdour	...	...	Cost	£3,120
Hatton of Cruden	.	...	Cost	£4,000
Sandhaven & Pitullie	..		Cost	£2,000

One hundred and fifty-five connections were made to public sewers for the draining of water closets, sinks, etc.

One hundred and twenty-four smoke tests were applied to new and existing house drains. Four drains had to be lifted owing to defective workmanship.

One hundred and ninety-six notices were served on property owners to connect house drains to the public sewer.

WATER CLOSETS:- One hundred and thirty-seven water closets were provided by property owners in Special Districts and twenty-four in the Rural Areas.

Two hundred and fifty-five notices were served on property owners to provide water closet accommodation.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:- The public conveniences at Collieston and Boddam have been kept in a clean condition. The scheme to erect conveniences at Cairnburg, Inverallochy and St. Combs was abandoned owing to cost. Plans for three blocks of public conveniences at Cruden Bay were passed by the District and County Councils, but, owing to some hitch in the negotiations for sites, the work of erecting them has not yet commenced. It is hoped that the difficulty will be overcome before the advent of the coming summer season as the lack of toilet facilities prejudices the popularity of such summer resorts.

HOUSING: Following on the information obtained during the housing survey, six hundred and ninety-four informal notices were issued to property owners, intimating that their houses were unfit for human habitation. The distribution of the houses which received notices was:-

<u>Special District.</u>		<u>Parish.</u>	
New Pitsligo	131	New Deer	31
Old Deer	19	Rathen	18
Maud	4	Strichen	19
New Deer	40	Ellon	32
New Aberdour	36	Old Deer	16
Bullers o' Buchan & Longhaven	7	Methlick	38
Cruden Bay	52	Cruden	15
Hatton	1	Poterhead	14
Craighall	3	Slains	6
Longside	7	Aberdour	11
Boddam	68	Tyrie	13
Collieston	8	Fraserburgh	21
St. Combs	30	Longside	35
Pennan	<u>19</u>		
	<u>425</u>		<u>269</u>

This system of informal notices has proved very successful and a large number of reconstruction schemes have resulted.

192 houses were formally represented to the Public Health Committee, under Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930, as follows:-

Special /

<u>Special District.</u>		<u>Parish.</u>	
Cairnbulg & Inverallochy	21	Ellon	1
Fetterangus	33	Lonmay	1
Hatton	1	Old Deer	1
Mintlaw	25	Strichen	1
New Deer	33	St. Fergus	1
New Leeds	13		
New Pitsligo	5		
Sandhaven & Pitullie	10		
St. Fergus	45		
Stuartfield	1		
	<u>187</u>		<u>5</u>

29 Demolition Orders were issued and 46 Undertakings received.

42 new houses were completed and 265 persons rehoused under the composite scheme, as follows:-

Housing Scheme	Size of Houses		No. of Persons displaced. Unfit Houses.	No. of Persons displaced. Fit overcrowded houses.
	3-apt.	4-apt.		
Fetterangus	2	2	27	-
New Pitsligo	2	8	67	-
New Deer	4	4	51	-
Maud	4	4	28	26
Stuartfield	6	2	41	-
New Leeds	2	2	25	-
	20	22	239	26

62 houses were commenced as follows:-

<u>Housing Scheme.</u>	<u>Size of Houses</u>	
	<u>3-apt.</u>	<u>4-apt.</u>
Fetterangus	6	8
New Deer	12	12
St. Fergus	-	8
Mintlaw	10	4
Longside	-	2
	<u>28</u>	<u>34</u>

One thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight inspections were made in connection with housing during the year.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT:- One hundred and forty-six applications were received for grant, covering 178 houses. Nineteen applications were refused. The work carried out consisted of 17 additions of bathrooms, 15 new water supplies etc., 42 complete reconstructions, 17 additions of sculleries and water closets etc. and 36 alterations to houses.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS:- Thirty sets of plans were submitted and approved. There were 5 new bungalows, 2 new houses, 9 reconstructed houses, 2 alterations to houses, 4 alterations to farm houses, 1 alteration to hotel, 1 alteration to a hospital, 3 additions of bathrooms, 1 wooden hut, 1 cookhouse and 1 alteration to an armoury.

SCAVENGING:- The total number of Special Scavenging Districts is 15. A scheme was submitted to the Deer District Council in May proposing to group the villages of New Pitsligo, Strichen, Maud, New Deer, Stuartfield, Mintlaw, Fetterangus and Longside as one unit for the purpose of refuse collection. A mechanical dust cart was recommended to be purchased and two day per week collection of refuse instituted by direct labour. The total cost of the Comprehensive Scheme was £764.15. 1 against the existing cost by contract of £593.12. 0, an average increase in rating of 1½d. per £. Unfortunately, the Local Authority did not adopt the scheme owing to the cost.

The following improvements have been made in cleansing in some of the villages:-

Maud and New Deer:- These villages were made one unit and a full-time scavenger employed with a motor car converted into a tractor for a dust cart. This scheme has been very satisfactory and the dump has been kept in perfect condition.

New Pitsligo:- A full-time scavenger has been employed with a horse and cart and the results have been satisfactory. The dump is now very well kept.

Generally there has been a great improvement in cleansing methods and upkeep of dumps during the year, with the exception of Cruden Bay.

STREET LIGHTING:- Two more villages were formed into Special Lighting Districts and the following work was carried out:-

Mintlaw - Wembley type of lantern fitted ... Cost £55. --

Longside - Wembley type of lantern fitted ... Cost £125. --

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION:- The 16 private slaughterhouses were kept in a clean condition and are well conducted.

Twenty-one persons received licences to kill animals under the slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act.

Difficulty is being experienced owing to the butchers removing the offal before the carcasses have been inspected. This renders proper inspection difficult, as indications of tuberculosis, although not outwardly visible in the carcass, may be detected through the tongue, liver and lungs, with a subsequent examination of the lymph glands.

5,450 animals were killed in slaughterhouses, consisting of 1,566 Bullocks, 1,693 Heifers, 30 Cows, 675 Sheep, 316 Pigs, 1,164 Lambs, 2 Bulls and 4 Calves. These animals were killed for the following distribution:- Use in own shops - 2,989: for outside market trade - 632: for other butchers - 1,307 and emergency slaughtering - 522.

2,296 carcasses were inspected, consisting of 350 Bullocks, 731 Heifers, 434 Sheep, 159 Pigs, 14 Cows, 104 Lambs, 2 Bulls and 2 Calves.

15,587 lbs. of meat and 1,819 lbs. of offal were destroyed with owners' consent. Meat destroyed was:- Total carcase of Bullocks and Heifers for tuberculosis 10; total carcase of Bullocks for Quarter Ill - 2; total carcase of Bullocks for bruising - 1; total carcase of Cows for bruising - 1; total carcase of Cows for septicaemia - 1; total carcase of Sheep - 42; Bruising - 16; Dropsy - 2; Inflammation - 9; Emaciation - 13 and Septic Pleurisy - 1. Forequarters and other parts of Bullocks and Heifers for tuberculosis - 26; Offal for tuberculosis - Livers 15; Kidneys - 3 pairs; Lungs - 21 pairs; other diseases:- Liver Fluke - 14 livers.

82 Inspections were made of meat and other foods in shops, resulting in 57 lbs. of meat being seized:- Spiced Ham - 18 lbs; Jellied Pork - 30 lbs. and Chicken and Ham - 3 lbs.

There is one licensed Knackery at Maud but no killing is ever carried out, the premises being used as a clearing house for carcasses, offal and bones collected at the various slaughterhouses and butchers' shops, farms etc. in the locality. 1,020 carcasses of approximately 310 tons, condemned meat and offal 9 tons and 60 tons of Bones were collected and taken to the Manure and By-Product Factory at Kintore.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:- Three hundred and five visits of enquiry were made in connection with Infectious Disease. One hundred and sixty-two disinfections were carried out.

The infectious diseases consisted of:- Scarlet Fever - 113; Diphtheria - 36; Pneumonia - 72; Erysipelas - 22; Dysentery - 15; Puerperal Fever - 9; Puerperal Pyrexia - 2; Ophthalmia Neonatorum - 5 and Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis - 1, making a total of 275.

NUISANCES:- Each year shows a decrease in the number of nuisances dealt with. 64 complaints were received, resulting in the following nuisances being found: Defective ashpits - 23; offensive slaughterhouse middens - 4; defective privies - 14; lack of privies - 3; choked drains - 10; accumulation of refuse - 10. All owners attended promptly to the defects when they received intimation.

One notice was served under Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS:- There are 322 factories, workshops and workplaces in the Division. Two intimations were issued for linewashing to Bakehouse owners.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:- The two unregistered lodging houses are still in use at New Pitsligo. No complaints were received, and, on inspection, the premises generally were found fairly clean.

DAIRIES:- A complete survey of all the known dairies in the Division was carried out and all the premises were measured and details tabulated. Dairies were divided into three categories, Category I - Fit in all respects; Category II - Fair, requiring improvements to conform to the Bye-laws; Category III - Unfit and requiring total reconstruction before conforming to Bye-laws.

There/

There are 139 registered and 31 unregistered Dairies, making a total of 170. Of that number, 1 is placed in Category I, 101 in Category II and 68 in Category III, as follows:-

Parish	Registered				Unregistered			
	Cat.I	Cat.II	Cat.III	Total	Cat.I	Cat.II	Cat.III	Total.
Aberdour	-	2	4	6	-	-	1	1
Crudon	-	9	1	10	-	1	1	2
Ellon	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-
Frasorburgh	-	11	4	15	-	-	-	-
Logie-Buchan	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Lonmay	1	-	2	3	-	2	2	4
Longside	-	4	3	7	-	1	2	3
Methlick	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
New Deer	-	3	9	12	-	-	-	-
Old Deer	-	9	3	12	-	-	2	2
Pitsligo	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2
Peterhead	-	20	13	33	-	1	1	2
Rathen	-	8	1	9	-	-	1	1
Strichen	-	4	2	6	-	-	2	2
Slains	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
St. Fergus	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	2
Tyrie	-	3	-	3	-	2	8	10
Totals	1	93	45	139	-	8	23	31

Only one dairy is registered under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order 1936 for Certified Milk.

Table II shows the number of cows kept, etc.

Parish	No. of Cows kept.	No. of Cows Byre stalled for.	Single Stall Byre.	Double Stall Byre.
Abordour	33	155	1	6
Crudon	181	238	5	7
Ellon	165	207	2	8
Frasorburgh	160	252	4	11
Logie-Buchan	174	177	-	4
Lonmay	47	65	5	2
Longside	151	177	6	4
Methlick	10	12	1	1
New Door	68	94	9	3
Old Deer	197	243	4	10
Pitsligo	34	65	2	2
Peterhead	500	630	18	17
Rathen	167	183	5	5
Strichen	59	88	4	4
Slains	49	51	2	1
St. Fergus	34	75	2	3
Tyrie	75	107	10	3
Totals	2594	2710	81	89

Table III outlines how many Dairies fall below the standard laid down in the Draft Bye-laws.

Byres with insufficient Cubic Space	17
" " " Floor Space	47
" " " Light	150
" " " Inlet Ventilation	110
" " " Outlet Ventilation	83
" " " Width of Passage and Grips	73
" " defective floors	23
" " channels	124
" " trevisses	123
" " roofs	35
" " feeding troughs	97
" " drainage	60
" " dungsteads	111
Byres not plastered up to 5'0"	107
" " beamfilled	97
" with wooden hakes	41
" " no water supply	105
Milkhouses not plastered up to 5'0"	35
" without metal gauze on windows	44
" in direct communication with living rooms	59
" with defective light and ventilation	39
Dairies without milkhouses	12
" " milk dish sculleries	13
" where milk dishes are washed in same apartment as domestic washing is carried out	35

It is intended in the spring of 1938, to intimate to each owner how far his premises fall below the standards of the new Bye-laws and ask for repairs to be carried out. With regard to the Category III Dairies, these will require to be entirely re-constructed or else the licences should be withdrawn.

The question of unregistered dairies or people who sell milk in small quantities requires to be definitely settled. At the present time, milk is being sold from totally unfit premises. The clause in the Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914 exempting persons who sell milk in this manner should be wiped off the statute book for all time. Until some such drastic action is taken, the position is hopeless.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- These were maintained in a clean condition and no cause for complaint was found, with the exception of Logie-Buchan Burial Ground which has no proper refuse dump, and grass, old wreaths etc. are being deposited outwith the wall. This was brought to the notice of the District Council and a walled-in dump is to be provided inside the Burial Ground.

BURIALS:- Two burials were undertaken in terms of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897. No fit person could be found to undertake the burials.

SCHOOLS:- There are still a number of schools where the sanitary arrangements are not all that could be desired, but the Local Authority are working to a programme and are gradually having them improved. Extensive alterations and additions were made to the Schools at New Pittsligo and Arnage. Sanitary improvements were carried out on the school at Blackhills, Lonmay. The new School at Strichen was completed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:- The only offensive trade is that of the manufacture of Herring Meal and Herring Oil by the Herring By-Products at West Shore Factory, Fraserburgh. The premises have been very well conducted.

The amount of Herring Offal purchased was 22,814 barrels and of that amount 4,694 were shipped to Norway. 210 tons of Oil and 74 tons of rough guano were produced from the offal and shipped abroad.

TENTS, VANS & SHEDS:- 160 Inspections were made of camps. No further progress has been made for the provision of a suitable camping ground at Collieston, and it is still to be reported that the summer campers and day-trippers are apt to be very careless about their general behaviour and habit of leaving litter scattered all over the place. Periodical visits of inspection were made to the camps during the summer and verbal warnings issued regarding leaving of refuse etc. and the mis-use of Public Conveniences. No control of such campers is possible until Bye-laws are framed and adopted by the County Council for regulating the use of tents and vans.

RATS & MICE:- Periodic visits and rat-baiting were carried out at the various refuse dumps, but, so long as private owners and occupiers are heedless of their obligations in this respect, the rats will continue to increase.

II. BURGHS.

(1) Ballater.

WATER SUPPLY:- The augmentation of the water supply in 1936 has resulted in a plentiful supply of water to all parts of the Burgh, and there was no scarcity even during the peak of the visitor season when the population of the Burgh is greatly increased.

32 notices were sent to proprietors requiring the provision of inside water supply and sink. These resulted in 12 sinks being installed, and others are to be dealt with in the near future.

SEWERS and DRAINAGE:- The sewers in the Burgh acted satisfactorily during the year, and no complaints regarding them were found or received. The sewage disposal works, which are outwith the Burgh, are under the control and supervision of Aberdeen Town Council Water Department.

All new drainage laid during the year was inspected and subjected to the smoke and air test and all were found to be laid in a satisfactory manner.

Five notices were issued to proprietors of 5 different properties, regarding water closets used in common and water closets of obsolete pattern. Following on these notices, 5 new water closets were erected at one property to replace 4 of obsolete pattern used in common, in some cases by more than 2 tenants.

Further water closets are expected to be provided in 1938.

NUISANCES:- Two nuisances of a minor nature were found during the year, and these were remedied immediately on the owners' attention being drawn to them.

CLEANSING:- The cleansing of streets in the Burgh has, as usual, been carried out daily in a satisfactory manner.

New regulations were drawn up during the year for controlling the collection of household and shop refuse. Two days of the week are now set aside for collection of papers, cardboard boxes and like material.

The refuse depot, which was in a very unsatisfactory condition, has now been put into proper order. A road was cut along the face of the depot in order that depositing of refuse could be carried on at a height of about 5 feet instead of 10-15 feet, as formerly. The whole of the existing face of the depot was blinded with dead material from the depot. The fires which burned continually have now been smothered and all combustible material which, as mentioned before, is collected separately, is burned well away from the face, thus obviating the risk of again setting the depot on fire.

The alterations carried out have undoubtedly improved the amenity of the immediate vicinity of the refuse depot, as well as facilitating the control of rats and other vermin.

HOUSING /

HOUSING:- During the year 70 houses in the Burgh were inspected. This number included 11 unfit houses. One unfit house was demolished during the year by the proprietor without notice under Sec. 16 (3), and one unfit house was vacated and has not been re-let by the owner who has submitted plans for building a garage on the site.

Nine notices were served during the year in terms of Sec. 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, but, as the meeting to deal with these had not been held by the end of the year, the result of the notices will be mentioned in next year's report.

Eight houses were in course of erection by the Local Authority at the end of the year to replace unfit houses and to rehouse families living under over-crowded conditions. According to the survey made under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, the erection of about another 6 houses should almost end over-crowding and rehouse all families living in unfit houses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- The Burgh was remarkably free from infectious diseases during the year and only 1 case of Scarlet Fever was notified.

SCHOOLS:- There is only 1 school within the Burgh and this has always been kept in a satisfactory manner.

Plans were submitted and approved for the erection of a soup kitchen, and this work was almost completed at the end of the year.

FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS:- There are 27 workshops within the Burgh and 18 inspections were made during the year. One minor defect was found and remedied.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- There are none within the Burgh.

(2) Ellon.

WATER:- An ample supply of water was maintained during the year. The water continues to be of excellent quality, although, towards the end of the year, a complaint was received from occupiers of a tenement block that the water was tainted and coloured on boiling. A collective sample from the affected houses was taken and the result of the analysis showed that the water contained 7 parts per million dissolved copper. Water supply was introduced into this tenement only a year ago and, as the piping is entirely of copper, it is thought that possibly this is at fault. The makers have been communicated with and investigations are being pursued by them with regard to the piping.

Seven connections were made to public water mains apart from connections for Town Council Housing Schemes.

DRAINAGE /

DRAINAGE:- Complaints have again been received regarding sewage from the public sewers being discharged in the crude state into the River Ythan and causing a nuisance. This state of matters will always exist so long as there is no purification plant for dealing with the sewage before it enters the river. The sewer outfalls are regularly cleaned by the Burgh workmen.

Eight connections were made to the public sewers.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:-

. Table showing Sanitary Accommodation.

One inside sink to each tenant	...	...	185	
" " " " two tenants	...	...	<u>1</u>	186
One outside tap to each tenant	...	...	4	
" " " " two tenants	...	...	8	
" " " " three tenants	...	...	3	
" " " " four tenants	...	...	2	
" " " " five tenants	...	...	<u>1</u>	18
One water closet to each tenant	...	...	116	116
" " " " two tenants	...	...	21	
" " " " three tenants	...	...	23	
" " " " four tenants	...	...	<u>20</u>	64
One privy to each tenant	...	...	<u>1</u>	1

The notices referred to in last year's report with regard to the provision of water closets and sinks resulted as under:-

Number of Notices under Section 246 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 requiring provision of water closets.	118
---	-----

Number of water closets provided as a result of notices.	9
---	---

Number of Notices under Section 246 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 requiring provision of water supply and sink.	40
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Number of sinks provided as a result of notices	14
---	----

It will be observed that only in a very few instances were the notices complied with, and, until the Town Council take legal proceedings to enforce these, the results will continue to be unsatisfactory.

SCAVENGING:- The cleansing of the Burgh is now carried out with the aid of a "Karrier Colt" dustcart and this, the first year of its operation, has proved even more successful than was anticipated. As compared with the old system of contractors carrying out the collection with horse-drawn vehicles, the saving on the year's scavenging costs amounted to £33-13. 9, after instalment and loan charges were met. Besides refuse collection, the vehicle, which is a multi-purpose one, can be adopted for use in cutting the public park, drawing the fire brigade pump and carting in connection with new and existing housing schemes, road works, water supply undertakings, etc.

A report by their inspector on the condition of the refuse dump was received from the Department of Health, special attention being directed to the deepness of the face. The Town Council agreed to follow the Inspector's recommendations with regard to the proper depth.

Complaint was received from the tenant of the adjoining field that his crops had been ruined by rats from the dump and asking the Council to take steps to remedy this. The Council maintain that all reasonable precautions are taken by the Burgh workmen to keep the rats down.

HOUSING:- Nine 4-apartment and two 5-apartment houses, under the 1930 Act, and five 4-apartment houses, under the 1935 Act, have been completed on sites at Gordon Place, Park Crescent and Commercial Road. With the aid of decanting, 18 families from unfit houses and 5 families from overcrowded fit houses have been re-housed. A further scheme of four 3-apartment houses is in course of erection on sites at Park Crescent and Commercial Road.

The Department of Health were asked to fix the "Appointed Day" for the Burgh, but this request cannot be acceded to yet as the number of houses built for overcrowding falls one short of the stipulated figure.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT:- Fourteen petitions, including the six reconstructions under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, were submitted and approved under the above. These also included a new schoolhouse and a house built by private enterprise, the remainder being alterations of a minor character.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT:- Six applications, covering 34 houses, were received under the above Act and all were granted subject to various conditions. The reconstruction of five houses was completed, 22 are in course of reconstruction and 7 have not yet commenced. In addition to these, the Town Council's own property is being reconstructed under the Act to form five 2-apartment houses, complete with bathrooms, etc. The work is well forward and occupation of the houses should be obtained before the May term.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:- Five cases of Infectious Disease were reported, consisting of 3 Scarlet Fever and 2 Pneumonia.

NUISANCES:- A number of written and verbal complaints were received, all of which had immediate attention. These nuisances consisted of choked drains, accumulations of refuse, offensive smells, structural defects, etc.

The keeping of pigs at Schoolhill gave rise to complaints by householders in their immediate vicinity, and, after inspection and report, it was recommended to the Town Council that Byelaws for the control of pig-styes in the Burgh should be adopted, but, so far, this recommendation has not been followed.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- The 2 slaughterhouses were well conducted and the inspections carried out are given in the report for the Buchan Division of the County Council.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:- Periodic inspections of these premises were made and conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:- There are no common lodging houses in the Burgh.

RATS AND MICE:- Complaints regarding the prevalence of rats show an alarming increase and an organised campaign to eradicate those vermin is being recommended to the Town Council with the suggestion that legal proceedings should be instituted against occupiers who fail to carry out their obligations under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act 1919.

(3) Huntly.

1. GENERAL. The health of the Burgh for 1937 shows an improvement over the past year. Infectious diseases, although the particular province of the Medical Officer of Health, call for visitation of cases, disinfection of premises, keeping of the necessary statistical records, and the exercise of preventative measures, which are generally entrusted to the Sanitary Inspector who maintains close touch with the Medical Officer. In this connection, may I state that my relations with our Medical Officer of Health are, and always have been, of the most cordial nature.

The total number of infectious cases notified in our Burgh during the year was 65, as against 162 for 1936. The cases notified and removed to hospital for the year were as follows:-

Disease.	Total No. of Cases.	Removed.	Not Removed.
Diphtheria ...	13	13	-
Erysipelas ...	3	-	3
Pneumonia ...	14	7	7
Puerperal Fever.	2	1	1
Scarlatina, or Scarlet Fever..	26	25	1
Tuberculosis ...	7	-	7
Total. -	65	46	19

2. WATER SUPPLY; QUALITY and SUFFICIENCY. To supply the town's water demands is a large undertaking, and an absolutely essential one - so essential that we might say, "No water - no town." How wonderfully simple, too, is provision made - no trouble for the consumer; no pumping; no waiting; just turn a tap in the home to bring spring water from the hills of the Clashmach straight to the consumer, with no trouble whatever.

The/

The convenience of the arrangement excites no surprise in spite of all the time, trouble, expense and thought that have been necessary to bring forth such a result; and surely water thus carefully collected, safeguarded, and piped to our homes, should not be allowed to run to waste.

In order to augment the supply, the Council have provided a new reservoir of over ten million gallons capacity. The formal opening ceremony was performed by Ex-Provost Christie on the afternoon of 29th April, in the presence of the Members of the Council and a representative gathering of the general public; and now, all that is necessary to complete the Scheme is to have a set of screens fitted, to prevent any foreign matter entering the supply pipos. This matter has been considered by the Council, and no doubt a decision will be arrived at before long.

The flow of water from the springs fell during the year to a dangerously low level, lower than previously experienced; and had it not been for the Council's forethought in providing this new reservoir, the situation would have been a very serious one, as water had to be drawn from the new reservoir to augment the spring water, over a period of 6 months. Thus an adequate supply of water was maintained throughout the past 12 months.

With meters installed on the three trunk mains, it is now possible to show how much water is passing into the town. Readings at regular intervals have been taken, and the following table gives an abstract of the monthly consumption.

During the Month of - the average daily consumpt
per head of the population
was -

January	...	...	49.69 Gallons
February	...	...	49.80
March	...	...	47.18
April	...	...	46.99
May	...	...	50.835
June	...	...	52.93
July	...	...	51.51
August	...	...	50.605
September	...	...	57.44
October	...	...	49.52
November	...	...	51.44
December	...	...	54.6

From the above table, it will be seen that the highest daily consumpt of water per head of the population was effected in September, and the lowest in April. Taken over the whole year, the daily consumpt per head of the population gives an average of $48\frac{1}{4}$ gallons; although it must be observed that water used for trade purposes is incorporated in the figures given.

The total number of gallons of water consumed during the year (including water employed for trade purposes) was 74,065,000 Gallons; and for trade purposes alone, approx. 3,700,000 Gallons were used.

Several complaints were received regarding the discolouration of water in certain parts of the town, and, on investigation, a certain amount of suspended matter was found, due to incrustation/

incrustation coming off the pipes, causing the discolouration referred to. In order to remedy this, scouring was carried out, and a temporary improvement was effected, but considerable incrustation has taken place in the old 2" pipes laid in certain parts, and the only remedy will be to have these pipes renewed in the near future.

Consumers' pipes and fittings were inspected as formerly for the detection of waste; and 56 notices were issued in respect of waste of water and defective fittings.

3. RAINFALL. The rainfall for the year was as follows:-

<u>Month.</u>	<u>Inches.</u>
January	5.66
February	3.99
March	2.85
April	2.02
May	.99
June	1.08
July	5.15
August	1.95
September	1.08
October	2.37
November	2.40
December	5.40
Total	34.94

The driest month was May, and the wettest - January. The total rainfall shows an increase of 6.99 inches over last year's total of 27.95 inches.

4. DRAINAGE SYSTEM: EFFICIENCY. The main sewers have been maintained in good working order, and have functioned in a satisfactory manner. The removal of sewage is accomplished by one main outfall sewer to the River Bogie. The drainage of premises is gradually improving, showing a welcome decrease in the number of choked drains and traps.

5. SEWAGE: PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL. There is nothing further to report under this heading other than what has been dealt with under previous reports.

6. SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING: METHODS AND EFFICIENCY. The system of collection and methods of disposal of refuse continue as formerly. Refuse is removed from every household every alternate day. The extension of the occupied area of the Burgh during recent years, especially the considerable extension in housing, has increased the work of the Cleansing Department.

The total household refuse collected amounted to 1,240 tons, being an increase of 127 tons over that of last year. All the refuse has been deposited in the Old Quarry at Carvichen, (Huntly); being a daily average of $1.7\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. per thousand of population.

Waste Paper. - Waste paper continues to be collected weekly. In past years, the paper was taken to the Depot and burned, but now a market has been found for waste paper, and this has become a paying proposition. Since the commencement of the arrangement/

arrangement in the month of June, 21 tons, 17 cwts. and 2 qrs. of paper have been sold, yielding an income of £27. 7. 1d.

Cleansing. - The Cleansing Department has made every effort to keep the streets free from the accumulation of dirt and litter, as a town is judged by the cleanliness of its streets and open spaces; but, like the housewife's work, it is "never done". You finish, to go over it all again. I regret to have to report that the streets are subject to increasing defilement by many users. On the other hand, it is pleasing to record that the public cleansing has given rise to few complaints, and has proceeded smoothly throughout the year on the lines recorded in previous reports. Street sweeping continues to be done by hand sweeping, and has given satisfactory results. The quantity of sweepings removed from the streets amounts to 840 tons.

Quantity of Refuse collected for the Year.

House Refuse	...	...	1,240 tons
Street Sweepings	.	...	840
Trade, or other Refuse	.		<u>72</u>
A Total of	...		<u>2,152 tons</u>

This makes an average tonnage collected per thousand of the population, ... 559 tons. The cost of this service works out at $5/1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head of the population, as compared with $5/4d.$ for the year 1936.

7. HOUSING. PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE VARIOUS ACTS.

(a) - Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925/1935.

The total number of houses provided by the Local Authority until the end of 1937 was as follows:-

Housing Act, 1919.

6 of 5-apartments, and 4 of 4-apartments.
Total of 10 Houses.

Housing Act, 1934.

64 of 3-apartments.
Total of 64.

Housing Act, 1930.

2 of 5-apartments, 22 of 4-apartments; and
76 of 3-apartments.
Total of 100.

Housing Act, 1935.

12 of 5-apartments, and 26 of 4-apartments.
Total of 38.

A grand total of 212 completed and occupied houses.

The total population re-housed was approx. 1,077 persons, or almost 28 per cent of the population of the Burgh.

Houses /

Houses in course of Erection at 31st Decr., 1937.

Eight of 4-apartments; and two of 3-apartments.
Total of 10 Houses.

(b) - Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926/31.

The Council's Scheme of assistance for the improvement of houses occupied by low-paid wage earners has enabled improvements to be carried out to certain houses, which otherwise would have been impossible. The assistance given has been confined to houses which come within the provisions of this scheme. Four applications for assistance were received, involving the reconstruction and improvement of 6 houses. Four of these houses were completed, and 2 were under construction at the end of the year. The total grants paid to 31st December, ... £4,201.18. 7d.

(c) - Sufficiency of Working-Class houses.

There is still a shortage of good, working-class houses within the Burgh. Throughout the year, only 4 new houses have been built by private enterprise. This does little to help the present need for new houses.

The Housing Scheme House - self-contained - equipped with hot and cold water, internal W.C., bathroom and all modern conveniences has created a demand for itself; and many ingenious reasons are often devised by applicants to support their particular claim for special consideration for a new house. Only those, however, who are living in unfit or overcrowded houses, or who have some primary claim, can possibly obtain consideration.

(d) - Habitability of existing houses: action taken to deal with defective or uninhabitable houses.

The standard of habitability for existing houses placed in Category I meantime has not been set at too high a standard. Certain houses which are good, and in a reasonable state of repair, are lacking in modern sanitary conveniences. Gradually, the standard will be raised as houses become more plentiful in the Burgh.

No action has been taken against houses placed in Category II, i.e. these which can be made fit at a reasonable cost. Action, however, has been taken to deal with houses placed in Category III. Seventy-three notices were served in terms of Section 16(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, on owners, resulting in 61 undertakings being given that the houses would not be used for human habitation until they were rendered fit. In 11 other cases Demolition Orders were made, and a Closing Order in one case.

To go through the procedure, and to get Demolition and Closing Orders or Undertakings from the proprietors, that the houses will not be used for human habitation until they are rendered fit, is a comparatively simple matter; but to find the necessary alternative accommodation for the families dishoused has been no easy task.

(e) - Clearance or Re-Development Areas under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1930 and 1932.

There are no proposals under consideration or contemplated under this part of the Housing Acts.

(f)/

(f) - Overcrowding; action taken.

In terms of Section 7(2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, the work of preparing and issuing Permitted Numbers to all occupiers and landlords was proceeded with as and when opportunity presented itself. The total number of Notices sent was approx. 1,100. An endeavour will be made to complete this part of the work during the current year.

The number of overcrowded houses given in Form C., (included in my last year's report) was brought out as being 64. Form E. showed the additional overcrowding brought out by measurement as 32. These, taken together, give a total of 96 overcrowded fit houses within the Burgh. The action taken by the Council to put an end to overcrowding has met with a satisfactory measure of success.

The following particulars are incorporated in Housing Form No.36.

No. of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority, and number of persons concerned from date of survey to end of 1937 ...

No. of Cases .. 42

No. of Persons . 288 or No. of Units ... $257\frac{1}{2}$.

No. of houses of each size (i.e. one apartment, etc.) in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period as a result of action taken by the Local Authority, distinguishing between (1) privately-owned houses, and (2) Local Authority houses ..

(1)	4 of 1 Apartment	
	11 of 2 Apartments	
	10 of 3 Apartments	
	1 of 4 Apartments	(Total .. 26)

(2)	14 of 3 Apartments	
	2 of 4 Apartments	(Total .. 16)

Any observations with regard to the general position of overcrowding in the District ..

The general position of overcrowding has improved; the known number of remaining overcrowded fit houses being .. 60.

On account of the number of changes, however, in the occupancy of certain houses since the survey was taken in 1936, an additional survey of certain working-class houses is necessary in order that the exact position of overcrowding within the Burgh may be ascertained.

(g) - Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928.

1. The number of dwelling houses inspected:-

(a) during year 31

(b) since 1st January, 1931 ... 777

2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:-

(a) during year 2

(b) since 1st January 1931 ... 261

Burgh/

Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.

3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet ... Nil.
4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year ... Nil.
5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so ... Nil.
6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 ... Nil.
7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink ... Nil.
8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year ... Nil.
9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so Nil.
10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 ... Nil.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

11. Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for erection of which consent of Town Council was given during year in terms of Section one hundred and eleven ... (a) ... Nil; (b) ... Nil.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

12. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14(1) ... Nil.
13. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14(1) ... Nil.
14. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under Section 15(1) ... Nil.
15. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16(3) has been substituted during year for a notice under Section 14(1) ... Nil.
16. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16(1) ... 73.
17. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16(1):-
 - (a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit ... 61.

(b)/

- (b) undertaking has been given during year
that house will be rendered fit ... Nil.
- (c) demolition orders have been made during
year under Section 16(3) ... 11.
- (d) closing orders have been made under
Section 16(3) and (4) ... 1.
18. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2) ... 3.
19. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 ... 1.
20. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16(3) been determined by Town Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation ... Nil.
21. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced ... Nil.

8. SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were two applications for the renewal of licences received during the year. Daily inspections of those premises continue, and in all 520 inspections were made. The result of this systematic inspection expresses itself in the total amount of meat condemned as unfit for food, and may be observed in the following table.

Class of Animals.	Number of Animals.			Wt. (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offals.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	2,113	4	7	3,400
Sheep	3,220	18	7	1,055
Pigs	92	2	-	136
Calves	---	-	-	---
Totals	5,425	24	14	4,591

9. SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

1. (a) Dry Closets: 1; one serving one tenant.
(b) Privy Middens: None.
(c) Ashpits: None.

2. Water Closets used in common.

By 2 tenants	...	93
3 do.	...	48
4 do.	...	29
5 do.	...	9
<u>Total</u>		<u>179</u>

3. Houses without inside water supply and sink ... 100.

The position with regard to the provision of inside water supply and sink is one in which the Department is evidently taking a keen interest. The convenience to the housewife is obvious, as it is not only a labour-saving device, but makes a substantial contribution to the maintenance of cleanliness of house and person.

When the water has to be carried from the common tap in the back yard, a little may be made to go a rather long way; that is, its use is unduly conserved.

Last year there were 116 houses without internal water supply and sink. A further reduction of 16 has taken place, due to the proceedings taken under the Housing Acts. The figure therefore now stands at 100. Why not greater progress? Because of the category in which most of the houses are placed, a large proportion will be dealt with by means of the closing and demolition orders, as it has been mainly by those means that adverse figures have been reduced.

10. SCHOOLS, WORKSHOPS and FACTORIES; COMMON LODGING-HOUSES; and BURIAL GROUNDS.

(a) The Schools within the Burgh continue to be well maintained, and call for no comment.

(b. and c.) Factories and Workshops.

Periodical inspections of such premises have been made from time to time, and there is nothing outstanding to report.

(d) Common Lodging-Houses.

There are no common lodging-houses within the Burgh, but there is a house let in lodgings. An application for the renewal of registration of this house - situated at 75 George Street - was received and granted, but in view of certain complaints, and the overcrowding of the premises, the Certificate of Registration was issued strictly in terms of the Bye-laws in force in the Burgh, which allows 400 cubic feet of space for each person.

The premises contain five rooms, rendering accommodation for 10 persons.

(e) Burial Grounds.

There are no burial grounds within the Burgh.

One interment was made under Section 69(2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

11. BURGH POLICE ACT. - PROCEEDINGS.

In the Dean of Guild Court, 14 warrants were granted for the erection and alterations of properties. Eleven Minor Warrants for alterations were granted in terms of Section 40 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903.

(4) Inverurie.

The Sanitary conditions of this Burgh are improving year by year by the erection of new houses, the reconstruction and improving of old houses with their relative water supplies and drainage systems.

New housing sites are being developed and the Town Council anticipate the erection of a large number of houses within the next few years.

Many of the older houses, which were condemned, are now disappearing and several properties have been altered and improved under the various Housing Acts, while others have been modernised by the introduction of sinks, water closets and baths.

During the year, the Local Authority completed one block of four houses of three apartments under the 1930 Act, and three blocks of twelve houses of four apartments under the 1935 Act. Three houses were reconstructed and 15 altered and improved under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, and 9 houses were erected by private enterprise.

The Local Authority has acquired a site off High Street where it is purposed to erect about 80 houses. Meantime the Council is dealing with plans for 44 of these houses, 40 4-apartments and 4 5-apartments under the 1935 Housing Act.

WATER SUPPLY: The Water supply to the Burgh is derived from three different sources, namely: Mill of Easterton, Keithhall and Port-Elphinstone.

The water, which is obtained from natural springs situated in these areas, is of excellent quality and suitable for all trade and domestic purposes.

In order to ascertain the quantity of water supplied to the Burgh, readings were taken every month during the year and these are as follows:-

	Mill of Easterton.	Keithhall.	Port-Elphinstone	Total gallons per min.
Jan.	506	93	15	614
Feb.	394	93	15	502
Mar.	431	93	15	539
Apr.	387	62	10	459
May	250	47	7	304
June	225	42	6	273
July	196	37	5	238
Aug.	151	33	5	189
Sept.	138	31	4	173
Oct.	126	29	4	159
Nov.	135	37	7	179
Dec.	381	94	15	490

The foregoing figures indicate the difference in the quantity of water supplied every month to the Burgh during the year. In the month of October the supply appears to be at its lowest. This has been shown by the readings for several years.

In the month of January the supply was 614 gallons per minute which is equivalent to 193 gallons per head per day, while in/

in the month of October the supply was 159 gallons per minute which is an average of 50 gallons per head per day.

At various intervals during the year the settling tanks and reservoirs have been cleaned out and the filter beds renewed. All valves and other apparatus have been carefully examined to ensure their working in a satisfactory manner.

The water mains throughout the town have been scoured out on several occasions in order to maintain as pure a water supply as possible.

A new 4" cast iron main was laid from the main road at Port-Elphinstone in an easterly direction down the New Road to meet with the requirements of the houses erected there.

A new water main is being laid to supply the new Housing Scheme at High Street and the new Infectious Diseases Hospital at Upperboat Road. This main is of 8" steel bitumen-coated pipe from Brandsbutt to the Housing Site and thereafter 6" to Upperboat Road.

SEWERS: All the main sewers and private drains are being kept in a satisfactory condition.

The overflow from Brandsbutt Reservoir is connected with the main sewer at the top of North Street and the water therefrom helps to keep the sewer at this part of the Town clean.

During the year, a new 7" sewer was laid at the New Road, Port-Elphinstone, to meet with the requirements of the Housing Schemes there. New drains were laid in connection with 12 houses in Bonnachie Avenue, 6 houses in Barclay Road, 8 houses in High Street, and 3 houses in Burn Lane, Inverurie; 4 houses in Brewery Cottage, 4 houses in Main Road, 2 houses in School Road and 4 houses in Don Cottage, Port-Elphinstone.

SCAVENGING: The scavenging of the Burgh is still being carried out in a very satisfactory manner. In order that every street receives the attention of the scavenger, the Burgh is divided into three Sections, namely:-

No. 1 Section:- Victoria Street, North Street, Constitution Street, Harlaw Road and other side streets and lanes leading therefrom.

No. 2 Section:- West High Street, Market Place, (East and West side), High Street, St. James's Place, and all side streets and lanes leading therefrom.

No. 3 Section:- Port-Elphinstone.

The first two sections are swept daily and the third is cleaned every Tuesday and Friday forenoon.

This is now the eighth year since the Council has adopted the alternate system of removal of household refuse, and everything so far has worked out in a very economical and efficient manner.

The Method of removal is as follows:-

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday forenoon:-

Keithhall Road, High Street, Market Place, (east and west side), Souterford Road, West High Street, Westfield Gardens/

Gardens, Middlemuir Road, Blackhall Road and Victoria Street with all side streets and lanes leading therefrom.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon:-

St. James's Place, Upperboat Road, Manse Road.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday forenoon:-

North Street, Saphock Place, Watt Crescent, Gallowfold Lane, Mortimer Lane, Pirries Lane, Constitution Street, Harlaw Road, Garioch Road, King Street, Queen Street, and Princes Street with all lanes leading therefrom.

An extra cart is now employed to remove the household refuse from Port-Elphinstone on Monday, Wednesday and Friday forenoons.

All refuse from shops and other business premises is removed on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

The only ashpits within the Burgh are those used by schools, houses in the outlying districts and the scavengers.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF BURGH: The Table on Page shows the number of houses having the use of water supply, sinks, and water closets, etc. within the Burgh.

During the year, several proprietors were called upon to instal water closets, sinks, and water supply into the properties belonging to them.

The number of new fittings installed was as follows:- 43 Water Closets, 18 sinks, 25 sets of sink and tub, 35 baths and 35 wash hand basins.

NUISANCES: Systematic inspection is made throughout the year of the whole Burgh in order to ascertain what nuisances exist requiring the attention of the parties responsible. Altogether 466 inspections were made, 22 complaints were received and 64 nuisances were dealt with.

The nuisances consisted chiefly of defective sanitary fittings, drains and water pipes and general repairs required in houses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: During the year the following cases of infectious diseases and tuberculosis were notified:- Scarlet fever - 9; Diphtheria - 2; Dysentery - 6; Erysipelas - 6; Typhoid Fever - 1; Pneumonia - 12; Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis - 4.

Inspections were made in almost every instance and the necessary disinfection carried out.

SCHOOLS: The two schools in Inverurie and the one in Port-Elphinstone are kept in a satisfactory state of repair. They are cleaned regularly, and at the week-ends or holidays the class-rooms are disinfected, etc.

OFFENSIVE TRADES: There are 4 Offensive Trades carried on within the Burgh namely:- 2 Hide-and-Tallow Companies and two Gut Manufacturers. The Hide-and-Tallow Companies' works are visited every other week while the gut premises are visited monthly.

These premises being washed out daily and having all refuse removed are kept very clean.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF BURGH.

LIST OF HOUSES HAVING THE USE OF AND WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY, SINKS, WATER CLOSETS, ETC.

Distribution of Tenants:-	No.	Water Supply Inside	Water Supply Outside	No.	Sinks Inside	Sinks Outside	No.	Water Closets Inside	Water Closets Outside	No.	Wash Tub Inside	Wash Tubs Outside	No.	Baths in House	Baths Outside
Having Separate use of:-	1153	1111	42	1153	1111	42	776	705	71	524	360	164	463	463	-
Where 2 Houses	30	5	10	30	5	10	146	8	65	148	1	73	2	1	-
3 Houses	12	1	3	12	1	3	99	-	33	66	-	22	-	-	-
4 Houses	8	-	2	8	-	2	196	1	48	356	2	87	8	-	2
5 Houses	10	-	2	10	-	2	10	-	2	25	-	5	-	-	-
6 Houses and over	32	-	5	32	-	5	18	-	3	126	-	21	-	-	-
Totals	1245	1117	64	1245	1117	64	1245	714	222	1245	363	372	473	464	2

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE: The Public slaughter-house which is owned by the Town Council is situated off North Street, and consists of 9 cattle byres, 8 slaughtering booths and 4 cattle and sheep pens.

The slaughtering booths are let to local cattle dealers and butchers yearly, and they have to keep them in a clean and satisfactory condition. The walls and floors are washed down daily, when slaughtering is finished.

The number of animals killed at the slaughter-house during the year ending 31st December, 1937 was as follows:-

Oxen.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.
3,250	80	3,399	6,152	8	6,945	6,414	157

Total number of animals killed - 26,405.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. There are 20 factories on the register including laundries, and 23 workshops. Sixty-six inspections were made of these premises during the year and on two occasions it was found necessary to ask the owners to clean their premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE: There are no houses in the Burgh which may be termed "Common Lodging Houses."

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS: The following were on the register for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

Cow-Keepers. There are 4 persons who keep one or two cows principally for their own use, and any milk left over is generally sold to friends or neighbours.

Retail Purveyors of Milk. There are 11 persons who retail milk to customers throughout the Burgh. Eight of these are farmers, some of whom sell their milk wholesale to dairies in Aberdeen and retail the balance to customers within the Burgh.

Inspections were made during the year of premises and vehicles, but these are generally kept in a very satisfactory condition.

(5). Kintore.

Information regarding the Sanitary Conditions of Kintore Burgh is contained in the Report submitted by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector for the Central Division of the County.

(6). Oldmeldrum.

The outstanding features in the Sanitary and Housing Conditions of Oldmeldrum are given by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector in his Report for the Central Division.

(7) Rosehearty.

WATER: There is still a serious scarcity of water but arrangements have been made to augment the present supply at a cost of £150.

Five connections were made to the water mains, 5 sinks being provided and 5 baths fitted up.

DRAINAGE: A complaint was received about flooding at a property in Ward Road and, on investigation, it was found that the sewer, during flood periods, was insufficient to carry off the water. Two schemes were submitted to the Local Authority to improve this condition, viz:-

1. Lift the present 9" sewer and lay in 15" concrete pipes. Construct a storm overflow at junction of Ward Road and Pitsligo Street. Reconstruct storm overflow at Shore Street. Estimated cost - £850.

2. Construct a new 12" fireclay sewer from Ward Road and carry direct to the sea with an outfall near the slaughterhouse. Estimated cost - £1,350.

As the increase in rates for Scheme No. 1 was to be 5d. per £, nothing further has been decided.

The house drains of 5 properties were connected to the public sewers.

Table Showing Sanitary Accommodation.

One inside sink to each tenant	...	187
" outside tap to each tenant	...	75
" " " two tenants	.....	.2
" " " three tenants	...	2
" " " four tenants	...	1
" " " five tenants	...	1
One water closet to each tenant	...	193
" " " two tenants	...	9
One pail privy to each tenant	...	55
" " " " two tenants	...	3
" " " " three tenants	...	1
" " " " four tenants	...	3
Houses without water closets or privies		21
Ashpits	...	47
Ashbins	...	275

SCAVENGING: Public cleansing is well carried out and a proper dust cart is used. The sea tip near the slaughterhouse is satisfactory.

HOUSING: Seventy-six unfit properties were formally represented to the Local Authority in terms of Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

The twenty houses under construction last year were completed and occupied. Plans have been approved for the erection of 12 3-apartment houses on various derelict sites in the Town. A tenement at Loch Street was purchased and is being used, at present, as temporary housing accommodation for various families.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT:- Fourteen applications for grant were received. Thirteen were granted and one was held over for further information. These consisted of complete reconstruction and addition of sanitary accommodation in 9, addition of bathroom and sculleries in 4, and one conversion of store into a house.

DAIRIES: A complete survey of the ten dairies in the Burgh has been carried out and the details tabulated. Five are placed in Category II and five in Category III.

Table I shows the position.

Byres with insufficient cubic space	...	...	...	1
" " " floor space	...	...	...	1
" " " light	...	...	...	3
" " " inlet ventilation	...	...	...	4
" " " outlet ventilation	...	...	...	4
" " " width of passage and grips	..	...	...	4
" " defective floors	....	...	...	2
" " " channels	...	...	...	7
" " " trevisses	...	...	...	6
" " " roofs	...	...	...	6
" " " feeding troughs	...	...	...	2
" " " drainage	...	...	...	-
" " " dungsteads	..	...	...	9
Byres not plastered up 5'0"	...	...	...	8
" " beamfilled	...	...	...	3
" with wooden hakes	...	...	...	3
" " no water supply	...	...	...	8
Milkhouses not plastered up 5'0"	.	...	...	3
" with defective light and ventilation	...	...	...	4
" without metal gauze on windows	...	...	...	1
" in direct communication with living rooms.				-
Dairies without milkhouses	...	...	...	4
" " milk dish sculleries	...	...	...	-
" where milk dishes are washed in same apartment as domestic washing is carried out in..				10

NUISANCES:- Few complaints were received and all nuisances were immediately removed by owner on receipt of verbal intimation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:- Six cases of infectious disease were reported. Diphtheria - 2; Pneumonia - 2; and Erysipelas - 2.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS:- No plans were approved under this section.

SCHOOL;- The drainage of the school choked during the year and extensive repairs had to be carried out. The Local Authority were asked to remove the old trough closets and instal a more modern type. Owing to cost, the improvements have been held over.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:- A report was submitted to the Council asking for the erection of a public convenience at a cost of £200 but was deferred. Such a convenience is urgently required for the use of visitors, etc.

(8) Turriff.

WATER SUPPLY: As previously reported, there are two sources of supply to the burgh, one from the farm of Barnyards, which is the principal supply, and the other from Boggieshalloch. Both waters are of excellent quality and suitable for all domestic purposes.

The rate of flow of the Barnyards supply is measured periodically and the average figures for each month of the year were as follows:

January	...	140,000	gallens	per	24	hours.
February	...	380,000	"	"	"	"
March	...	360,000	"	"	"	"
April	...	310,000	"	"	"	"
May	...	100,000	"	"	"	"
June	...	74,000	"	"	"	"
July	...	58,000	"	"	"	"
August	...	45,000	"	"	"	"
September	...	43,000	"	"	"	"
October	...	37,000	"	"	"	"
November	...	68,000	"	"	"	"
December	...	145,000	"	"	"	"

It will be seen from the above table that the amount available from May onwards until December was very unsatisfactory, and owing to this some slight inconvenience was caused to householders in the higher parts of the town owing to the want of pressure. From 9th August until 28th October, this supply had to be shut off from 9 p.m. until 7 a.m., notwithstanding the efforts made to prevent waste, and the task of supplying the whole town during this period fell on the auxiliary supply from Boggieshalloch, which is pumped to a storage cistern situated at 270 ft. O.D. This height is barely sufficient to maintain pressure at all points.

To overcome this a scheme is being prepared whereby the area lying above 200 ft. O.D. may be restricted further, thus allowing the Barnyards water to maintain pressure there and it is hoped when completed no further cause for complaint will arise.

The pumping plant, of which details have been given in previous reports, operated from 14th May until 9th December and the total amount of water pumped works out at a little over 11,000,000 gallens.

The requirements of the burgh have been estimated previously at 120,000 gallons per day but this would now seem to be on the low side, due possibly to the number of new houses which have been built in recent years and also to the extension of the service to properties outwith the burgh. The revised estimate of the consumption is now 130,000 gallons per day.

In September, a complaint was made by proprietors in Victoria Terrace that the supply was insufficient. This was found to be due to the old $1\frac{1}{2}$ " main having become choked up and this was renewed with 160 yds. 3" pipes.

All mains are scoured regularly, as also the two storage cisterns and it is seldom any complaints are received regarding the cleanliness or quality of the water.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM, SEWAGE PURIFICATION & DISPOSAL:- The drainage system of the burgh is well maintained and no nuisances have been observed or reported regarding this service. The greater part of the system has been relaid within fairly recent years and except in one or two of the original sewers all the pipes are of sufficient size and gradient. These latter are flushed periodically and so kept in good working order.

Twenty two connections have been made to the sewers during the year and the systems tested and found correct.

No additional sewers have been laid.

The method of sewage purification is by sedimentation tanks and filter beds, there being three separate plants. These are kept in good working order and a satisfactory effluent is obtained which is discharged into the Back Burn.

The sedimentation tanks are cleaned out regularly and the sludge and detritus used as manure. The sludge pipe of one of the tanks has given some trouble recently by choking and it may become necessary to relay this if the trouble continues.

SCAVENGING & CLEANSING:- The collection of household and trade refuse is carried out by contract and the service continues efficiently and smoothly. A collection, embracing the whole town, is made thrice weekly on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays and the refuse is disposed of by tipping at a dump at Brodies Braes.

On Thursday mornings a collection of waste paper and trade refuse is made and disposed of by burning in a quarry outside the town. During the summer and autumn months and otherwise when required a collection of garden refuse is also made on Thursday afternoons and disposed of similarly.

Complaints have again been received regarding smoke from the dump at Brodies Braes and this was visited by Mr. T. B. Crookes of the Department of Health. The nuisance was being caused by the layer of refuse becoming too deep and setting up spontaneous combustion, but the area has now been filled in and the new layer will not be greater than 3'0" deep which should obviate this happening in the future. It is also proposed that a new gate be provided at the entrance which will be kept locked to prevent unauthorised persons dumping and setting fire to rubbish.

A Cybogas machine was procured in November and has been used regularly since to combat the infestation of rats at the dump with very successful results.

The main streets of the town are swept daily, the remainder being swept thrice weekly and the sweepings collected at a small dump at the burgh yard. This is removed when required to the dump at Brodies Braes.

The total amount of refuse collected for the year ended 15th May, 1937 was 845 tons and the cost of the service was £476.13.11.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES: There is one slaughterhouse within the burgh; it is the property of the Town Council. The accommodation consists of 5 slaughtering booths, 4 byres, sheep pens, necessary blood tanks and midden with the usual sanitary conveniences.

The /

The booths are let to the local butchers who are responsible for keeping their premises in a clean and wholesome condition. The offal is removed regularly by arrangement with the Knackery, the blood is removed and buried when required and the midden is emptied not less than twice a month.

All carcasses are inspected by Mr. W. A. R. Ogilvie, M.R.C.V.S. and the following table shows the number of animals killed during the year with the number of seizures and quantity destroyed.

Class of Animals.	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	1295	5	6	5161 lbs.
Sheep	446	2	-	175 lbs.
Pigs	61	-	-	-
Calves	-	-	-	-

Eloven carcasses were affected with tuberculosis and two with decomposition. In each case the meat was seized with the consent of the owner and disposed of to the local knackery.

Other articles of food seized and destroyed with the consent of the owners as being unfit for human consumption are given in the following table.

Article.	Where seized.	Quantities or Weight.	Reason for seizure.
Spiced Ham	Various shops	21 lbs.	Decomposition
Roast Mutton	"	6 lbs.	"
Corned Beef	"	13 lbs.	"
Cooked Ham	"	33½ lbs.	"
Apples	"	4 galls.	"
Pears	"	2 tins	"
Salmon	"	5 tins	"

OFFENSIVE TRADES:- There are no offensive trades carried on within the Burgh.

NUISANCES:- There have been no notices served under soc. 19 of the Public Health Act during the year. The majority of nuisances occurring are caused by choked drains, defective sanitary fittings, etc., and, upon verbal notice being given, these are usually attended to and put right without delay and no further action is required.

The number of houses within the burgh without inside water supply is as last year, namely 1.

The number of W.Cs. used in common by two tenants or more is as follows:

1 W.C. serving 2 tenants	...	164.
1 W.C. serving 3 tenants	...	6
1 W.C. serving 4 tenants	...	Nil.
1 W.C. serving 5 tenants	...	Nil.

Dry /

Dry closets, privy middens and ashpits have been eliminated in the town.

HOUSES LET in LODGINGS:- The one house in the burgh which was licensed as such by the Local Authority is now closed down. This belonged to the Town Council and when the tenant vacated in September it was decided not to relet it, as it is surrounded by condemned properties and in the near future it is expected these will be demolished and the whole site opened up.

669 beds were supplied to lodgers from January until September.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:- During the year 6 cases of infectious disease were notified at this office, all being scarlet fever, and in each case the patient was removed to Isolation hospital.

Ten visits of enquiry were made and 6 houses disinfected.

SCHOOLS:- The public schools in the town are kept in a very satisfactory condition and the sanitary arrangements are adequate.

A new Infant Block was erected during the year and will be occupied after the Xmas Holidays.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS:- There are 18 factories and 34 workshops on the register, an increase of 1 factory (bakehouse). Seventy nine visits of inspection were made and in no case was it necessary to issue any notices for want of cleanliness.

An intimation was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories regarding the sanitary arrangements of one factory contravening the Sanitary Accommodation Order 1903. The proprietors were duly notified and instructed whereby the order could be complied with.

There are no underground bakehouses or workshops in the town and no cases of homeworkers falling under the regulations.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- The two cemeteries which are situated within the burgh are maintained and kept in good order. Very few interments take place in either, the old Churchyard being practically closed.

The principal cemetery lies outwith the burgh boundaries.

BURGH POLICE ACTS:- It has not been necessary to take any action under the above Acts during the year.

HOUSING:- During the year a further 18 houses were completed at South Woodlands and 16 of these were occupied at 31st December. They comprise 4 - 3 apt. 8 - 4 apt. and 6 - 5 apt. cottages and are being used to rehouse families from overcrowded and condemned properties.

Contracts were let in September for a further scheme at South Woodlands of 22 houses - 16 4-apt. and 6 3-apt. and good progress has been achieved with their erection so far. All should be completed by the middle of 1938.

When this scheme is completed accommodation will have been provided, at least in theory, for all cases of overcrowding in the burgh and it will be possible for the Local Authority to have the "appointed day" fixed.

The/

The number of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority from the date of survey to end of 1937 is 20 and the number of persons affected 112.

The number of houses, all privately owned, in which overcrowding has been relieved, during the same period are 1 1-apt. 6 2-apt. 11 3-apt., 1 4-apt. and 1 5-apt.

Three overcrowded families have been rehoused in privately owned properties.

No cases are known in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after having been relieved as a result of the above actions.

Report.

Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1928.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses inspected. | |
| (a) during year | 23 |
| (b) since 1st Jan'y. 1931 | 173 |
| <hr/> | |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses, which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation. | |
| (a) during year | 9 |
| (b) since 1st Jan'y. 1931 | 108 |
| <hr/> | |

Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.

- | | |
|--|------|
| 3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under sec. 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet. | Nil. |
| <hr/> | |
| 4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year. | Nil. |
| <hr/> | |
| 5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so. | Nil. |
| <hr/> | |
| 6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under sec. 246. | 2 |
| <hr/> | |
| 7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under sec. 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink. | Nil. |
| <hr/> | |
| 8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year. | Nil. |
| <hr/> | |
| 9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so. | Nil. |
| <hr/> | |
| 10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under sec. 246. | Nil. |
| <hr/> | |

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

11. Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) 2 apts.,
for erection of which consent of Town Council (a) Nil.
was given during year in terms of sec. 111. (b) Nil.
-

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

12. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were
served during year under sec. 14(1). Nil.
-
13. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation
during year following on notices under sec. 14(1). Nil.
-
14. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which work has been
done during year by Town Council under sec. 15 (1). Nil.
-
15. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which in terms of
sec. 17 a demolition order or closing order under sec. 16
(3) has been substituted during year for a notice under
sec. 14(1). Nil.
-
16. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were
served during year in terms of sec. 16(1). Nil.
-
17. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which, following on
notice under sec. 16(1):-
(a) undertaking has been given during year that house will
not be used for human habitation until it has been
rendered so fit. Nil.
(b) undertaking has been given during year that house
will be rendered fit Nil.
(c) demolition orders have been made during year under
sec. 16(3). Nil.
(d) closing orders have been made under sec. 16(3) &
(4). Nil.
-
18. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit during year following
on undertakings under sec. 16(2). Nil.
-
19. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation
during year at instance of Town Council without formal
notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. Nil.
-
20. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing
orders have in terms of sec. 16(3) been determined by
Town Council during year following upon houses having
been rendered fit for human habitation. Nil.
-
21. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been
made during year in terms of sec. 34 towards cost of
repairs and amounts so advanced. Nil.
-

Table showing Houses Erected by Town Council to Date.

	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	
1919 Act.					
Manse Terrace.			8		
1923 Act.					
Wallace Crescent.		4			
1924 Act.					
Wallace Crescent, Castle Street and Hillcrest.		27			
Woodlands.		18	16		
Hillcrest West		16	6		
Castle Street	4				
1930 Act.					
Hillcrest West			28		
Deveron Street		2			
Chapel Street		8		4	
Maurice Lane		16			
Beaconsfield Terrace			4		
1935 Act.					
South Woodlands.		4	8	6	
Non State Aided.					
Gladstone Terrace.				2	
Woodlands			8		
Totals	4	95	78	12	189

(9) Peterhead.

WATER SUPPLY: The time has arrived when a large augmentation of the water supply to the Burgh will have to be seriously considered. For the past few years and for about six months in each year severe restrictions have had to be imposed on the legitimate use of water and complaints about these restrictions during the summer have been quite common. In order to maintain a sufficient supply throughout the year, sources which would not under ordinary circumstances be considered suitable have had to be introduced.

I am of opinion that nothing short of almost double the present supply will be sufficient to meet the ever increasing demand which has arisen as a result of the erection of so many modern houses. Our housing programme is far from near completion so that the demand upon our water resources will steadily increase.

It/

. It is rather a difficult matter to recommend any particular source for a supply, but I am convinced that there would be no justification whatever for expending a large sum of money in adding a few small supplies from our present catchment areas as that would not overcome the difficulty. A much larger volume of water is necessary than could possibly be obtained in the area now tapped. Moreover, the new supply should be available at all times regardless of weather conditions. Since the inspection by the Town Council on 11th May together with the Consulting Engineer, the feeling is that were the additional water in the catchment area during the winter months now going to waste, taken to Forehill there would be ample to fill the whole of our reservoirs, which together with our summer supply from the catchment area would suffice to solve the scarcity problem during the summer season. Unfortunately our present pipe lines are unable to carry this augmentation, thus necessitating the laying of a new line consisting of pipes of much larger diameter at considerable expense.

Should the aforementioned fail to supply the needs of the community, my opinion is that the only source which could yield the requisite quantity of water and have something to spare would be the River Ugie. A supply from this source would be available at all times and would not be subject to much fluctuation. The water could be abstracted during the winter months when the flow is at its maximum and pumped into the new 16,000,000 gallon reservoir. With the necessary period of sedimentation and exposure to light (28 days or thereby) all germs of a pathogenic nature would be rendered harmless. Should any doubt exist as to the thoroughness of natural purification by sedimentation, a combined chlorination and mechanical filter plant could be acquired which would not only give an added safety to the water but would mean that water could be drawn from the river as required to meet any demand, thus obviating the long period of sedimentation.

The total supply available from the present source varies from 250 per minute in the summer months to 373 gallons (maximum) in the winter months, or an average of 312 gallons per minute throughout the year.

From the above figures it will be seen that the average volume of water from our present gathering grounds is approximately 449,000 gallons, and, basing our future consumption at 40 gallons per head per day for a population of 12,500, it will therefore be seen that on an average our consumpt equals the quantity of water collected. This will be the first year on record that the reservoirs have not been filled to overflowing during the winter months. This cannot be wholly attributed to the dry season and to a diminution of the supply at the source, but to a large extent to a much larger consumpt of water taking place in the Burgh. From previous records it will be seen that our reservoirs were standing at $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in November and to date we have augmented this quantity to ten millions or thereby, a gain of six million gallons. This being an exceptionally dry season there is reason to believe that in a normal year, with pipes of sufficient diameter to carry the increased supply to our reservoirs during the winter months, it would be possible to have all our reservoirs full (32 million gallons) for the summer which, together with the diminished summer supply, would meet the demand.

From/

From whatever source the new supply is to be obtained I should like to impress upon the Local Authority the urgent necessity for immediate action.

Having gained a supply the next problem to be faced is that of "head". The situation of our present works is such that great difficulty is experienced in getting the water to reach the higher points of the town. This hurdle could be surmounted by building a tower service at a point above the present reservoirs or by the installation of a booster.

Every available drop of water from the present source is necessary to keep up the supply. Unfortunately it has been impossible to have all the water mains scoured and cleaned for a year or two and I cannot see how this will be possible until an additional supply is available.

New and larger diameter mains are to be substituted in a number of streets within the Burgh and an increased consumption of water will naturally follow in these districts. A much desired improvement will be expected in the water supply of a number of properties situated in the higher parts of the Burgh.

RAINFALL: The following is a record of the rainfall for the past year and the five preceding years.

January	...	...	4.48
February	...	...	3.82
March	...	...	2.89
April	...	...	1.03
May	...	...	1.12
June	...	...	1.62
July	...	...	3.02
August	...	...	2.01
September	...	...	1.53
October	...	...	3.29
November	...	...	2.02
December	...	...	<u>2.74</u>
			<u>29.57</u>
1936	...	...	25.49
1935	...	...	34.34
1934	...	...	30.57
1933	...	...	26.77
1932	...	...	29.32

The bacteriologist reports that the quality of the water is excellent.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL:- All the sewage of the Burgh is discharged into the sea in its crude state by 13 separate outfalls. Seven of these outfalls carry the large proportion of the sewage, the other six serve one or two isolated buildings in various parts of the town and carry a large volume of surface water to the sea. It will be necessary to carry out extensive repairs to two of the outfalls which have been badly damaged and this work should be commenced and completed during the summer months.

DRAINAGE:- The main drainage of the Burgh is in a satisfactory condition.

During/

During the year new 9", 8", 7" and 6" sewers were laid in Buchanhaven to allow for the housing development. Certain of the sewers which have insufficient fall are inspected and cleaned regularly but this work has been greatly handicapped owing to the scarcity of water to properly flush after dragging operations.

Considerable trouble has been experienced with chokage on a section of sewer in St. Andrew Street due to faultily laid pipes and the work of clearing was impeded to a large extent due to lack of manholes. The sewer has now been cleared and two manholes provided. A number of improvements in existing house drainage has been carried out during the year and new drainage has been laid down at several properties which were all supervised and smoke tested before covering.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING: The cleansing work of the Burgh throughout the year has given satisfaction; no complaints have been received. There has been no alteration in the method of cleansing of the Burgh and the same conditions obtain as stated in last year's report.

One defect in our cleansing system is that household refuse is placed on the edge of the pavement by occupiers for collection by the scavengers in a great variety of receptacles, mostly uncovered, and this heterogeneous collection presents anything but a pretty scene on the streets and on windy mornings the light particles of refuse are liable to be blown about. This is to be deplored and can hardly be regarded as satisfactory at this date of advancement in sanitary science and public cleansing.

The total cost of the cleansing services which includes collecting and disposal by tipping into the sea, street sweeping, emptying of gullies etc. for the year ending 15th May, 1937, was £2,675 or 4/3 per head of population.

The time has arrived when the Local Authority should consider the replacing of the old fashioned and insanitary open wooden barrow with the more up to date type of orderly.

NUISANCES: The number of complaints received have been fewer than in past years. The principal complaints made were all carefully investigated and dealt with, verbal and written intimations were given where necessary. There is no doubt that the number of drain chokages could be much reduced, for while some of these were caused by defects in the drainage system quite a number have been due to carelessness on the part of the tenants and if the cost had to be borne by these offenders their numbers would be substantially decreased.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE: The only slaughterhouse in the Burgh belongs to the Local Authority. It is a modern building in every respect, well equipped and kept in excellent condition by the superintendent.

The number of animals killed during the year was as follows:

Cattle	Shoop	Pigs	Revenue
1404	781	215	£129. 2. 3

The carcases of all animals slaughtered are inspected and during the year 2 tons 10 cwts 3 qrs. of beef and mutton were detained and condemned by the Meat Inspector as unfit for human food.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:- There is only one offensive trade in the Burgh viz., Tripe and Gut Cleaning. The premises in which this trade is carried out belong to the Local Authority and are situated in the slaughterhouse grounds. There has never been the slightest cause for complaint regarding the conduct of the business.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:- Of the 113 factories and workshops on the register the majority are fishcuring yards. These have been kept in a satisfactory condition without other than verbal intimations being necessary to remedy any defects from time to time. The sanitary accommodation is insufficient or unsuitable in several cases, a matter which is being dealt with and the necessary steps taken to enforce provision of additional and separate sanitary conveniences.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:- The number of water closets serving:

<u>2 tenants</u>	<u>3 tenants</u>	<u>4 tenants</u>	<u>5 or more tenants</u>
205	164	115	108

BURGH POLICE ACT:- The following notices were served under the Burgh Police Act:-

Cleansing and washing of common stairs & passages	2
Whitewashing do. do.	63
Repair of rhones and pipes	1
Cleansing of water closets used in common ...	5
Cleansing back courts	4

HOUSING:- The following dwellinghouses were erected and occupied during the year:-

- 10 4-apartment and 4 3-apartment in Landale Road.
- 8 4-apartment in Parkhill Road.

There are 90 houses in the course of erection on the Buchanhaven site, viz., 30, three-apartment and 60, four-apartment.

Six four-apartment and 8 three-apartment houses are in the course of erection in Kirk Street and King Street.

It is expected that all these houses will be completed and occupied during 1938.

Tenders will be invited early in the year for the remainder of the houses on the Buchanhaven site comprising 34 houses of three-apartments, 30 of four apartments and 38 of five apartments.

Of the new houses occupied during the year 20 families were from overcrowded conditions and 12 from condemned houses.

BURIAL GROUNDS: There are two burial grounds within the Burgh both of which are satisfactory in every respect.

SCHOOLS: The Burgh is provided with 6 large and commodious schools all of which are in a satisfactory condition. There is also meantime under construction an Instruction Centre for young persons.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES: There are no common lodging houses within the Burgh.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1928.

1.	Number of dwelling houses inspected	...	...	352
2.	Number of dwellinghouses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation	...	...	18

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

3.	Number of houses for which water closets were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under section 246	...	...	18
4.	Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under section 246	...	...	24

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

5.	Number of houses (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for erection of which consent of Town Council was given during year in terms of Section one hundred and eleven	(a) Nil (b) Nil
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HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

6.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16(1)	18
7.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16(1):-			
	(a) Undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit	...	...	4
	(b) Undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit	...	...	Nil
	(c) Demolition Orders have been made during year under Section 16(3)	...	...	14
	(d) Closing Orders have been made under Section 16(3) and (4).	...	...	Nil
8.	Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16(2)	...	...	Nil
9.	Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act 1930	...	...	Nil
10.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16(3) been determined by Town Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation	...	...	Nil
11.	Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced	1...	...	Nil

UN SOUND FOOD

A. MEAT.

Number of seizures, weights of meat seized and reasons for seizure

BEEF

	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>
Tuberculosis	44	2 tons 10 cwts 3 qrs.
Unsound condition	25	90 lbs.
	69	2 tons 11 cwts - qrs. 62 lbs.

B. OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Where seized</u>	<u>Quantities or weights</u>	<u>Reasons for seizure</u>
Tinned Fruit	Various shops	43 tins	Decomposed
Condensed Milk	Do.	2 tins	Do.
Salmon	Do.	5 tins	Do.

(10) Fraserburgh.

WATER SUPPLY: Fodderate. During 1937, the new fencing works round Fodderate Reservoir were completed and a considerable amount of silt was taken out of the dam during the period the water level was low.

The lowest level of water recorded during the year was 389.06 on the 12th November. This was 10.94 feet below the concrete sill overflow, and at this level the storage capacity of 9 million gallons was recorded. In 1936, the lowest recorded capacity was 24 million gallons, and in 1935 35½ million gallons. The long dry period affected the water supply considerably, and it was necessary to ask the inhabitants in the town to take every possible care to avoid undue waste of water. The washing of windows, cars, cement paving, and the general use of hoses was prohibited during the late autumn and early winter, and at the end of the year the level of water had risen to 395.25 O.D., being 4'9" below overflow.

Hillhead Supply. The Hillhead supply was wonderfully well maintained during the whole year. Although in the late autumn and early winter no overflow for the greater part of the day was found, there was always an overflow during the night.

General. New Water Mains were laid replacing the old pipes in Saltoun Place and Cross Street, allowing for the reconstruction of sections of these thoroughfares. All services and connections under roadways were also renewed.

As in previous years, the mechanical filters at Bogen-sourie were overhauled, and in two of them new nozzles were inserted where required.

The/

The filtration plant on the Hillhead system - gravel and sand - was regularly cleaned during the year, and a considerable amount of repair was carried out to two of the beds where the concrete facing had perished and in sections the aggregate showing. These beds were re-faced.

DRAINAGE: The main drainage of the Burgh is in a satisfactory condition, and regular flushing of the sewers is carried out where little fall is available, particularly in the Broadsea and Noble Street areas.

To allow for the new housing development in Marconi Park, 10" and 8" sewers were laid. These were of fireclay, cement jointed, with all necessary branches and manholes.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING: The daily collection of household refuse carried on over a number of years was altered about the middle of the year, and also the method of haulage. The Local Authority owned three horses, and a fourth horse was hired practically every day to cope with the demand in the extended area of the town, and a daily collection was made over the whole Burgh.

One new S.D. Freighter was purchased and the horses disposed of. The town was divided in three sections, two residential and one residential and industrial. The residential and industrial area is heavily populated, and a daily collection of refuse is carried on here, while an alternate day collection is carried on in each of the other two areas. For some time in the summer and early autumn it was possible to collect all refuse by freighter alone, but in the late autumn and early winter it was necessary to augment the haulage by hiring one horse and using one of the old collecting wagons. For some time it will be possible to collect by freighter over a fair period of the year without augmentation.

The tipping ground at Kirkton was completely used up by the end of 1937, and a new area was acquired at Lochpots. This new ground lies to the south-west of Fraserburgh, within a mile of the centre of the town. Here, as at Kirkton, controlled tipping will be carried out, filling up a low lying area subject to flooding during the winter.

NUISANCES: Eighty seven complaints were received and attended to. These comprised in the majority choked drains. No legal proceedings required to be taken.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES: During 1937, no further additions were made to the list of houses requiring to be represented under the 1930 Act, but representation has been made in connection with a number of the 175 houses referred to in the report of 1936. Until many more houses are built, and until the premises already represented for Closure are vacated, the existing list will not be added to unless under exceptional circumstances.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES: The following are the particulars required in connection with the Sanitary Conveniences of dwellings and the information given is the position at the end of the year:-

Number of Houses without an indoor water supply & sink.	465
Number of Water Closets used in common by 2 tenants	216
do. do. 3 tenants	97
do. do. 4 tenants	51
do. do. 5 or more tenants	19
Dry Closets.	Nil.
Privy Middens.	Nil.
Ashpits.	Nil.

HOUSING - PRIVATE ENTERPRISE: Three houses were completed by unassisted Private Enterprise, and, at the end of the year, one was in course of erection.

HOUSING - (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. 11 Applications were lodged under the Rural Workers Act, and one house was completed.

HOUSING ACTS, 1930-35. Under the Housing Acts of 1930-35, 75 houses, comprising 34 3-apartment, 33 4-apartment, and 8 5-apartment, were completed during the year, and at the end of the year 47 houses were under construction. 85 persons were displaced from unfit houses, and the total number of persons displaced at 31st December, 1937, was 1302.

79 families were de-crowded during the year under the 1935 Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE: 163 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year:- 106 Scarlet Fever, 31 Diphtheria, 13 Pneumonia, 8 Erysipelas, 3 Tuberculosis, and 2 Acute Infectious Jaundice.

Of the Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever cases, 127 were removed to the Local Hospital, 9 to Peterhead, and 1 to Aberdeen City (Fever) Hospital.

145 visits of enquiry were made; 127 houses and 127 sets of bedding were disinfected. 320 intimations and clearance certificates were issued to schools.

FOOD INSPECTION: One factory exists within the Burgh, where curing and tinning of herring and tinning of meat are carried out. These premises are well kept, clean and in good condition.

At the Public Slaughterhouse, the only one within the Burgh, 85 seizures of unsound meat were made, all with owners' consent; the total weight seized being 11,943 lbs., comprising 11,139 lbs. meat and offal, 501 lbs. mutton, and 303 lbs. pork.

The number of animals killed was:- Cattle - 1698, Sheep - 573, and Pigs - 285.

65 seizures of preserved foods were made, consisting of tinned meats, fish, fruits and milk. In all, 339 lbs. were destroyed, with owners' consent, as being unsound and unfit for food.

GENERAL: The schools in the Burgh are all kept in good sanitary condition.

OFFENSIVE TRADES: There is only one registered business within the Burgh, that of tallow melting.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES: There are no registered common lodging houses within the Burgh.

BURIAL GROUND: The Burial Ground is outwith the Burgh Boundary.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT: The administration of the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the County Police.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS: These were under the control of the County Veterinary Officer.

